

THE TIMES  
Tomorrow

Days of wine...  
Roger Scruton on the virtues of claret versus burgundy  
... and Roses

Peter Ball reports the Yorkshire versus Lancashire match

China...  
Deng Xiaoping and his cult

... dolls  
Georgina Howell on the fashions of filmland

Hard line...  
Russia is cracking down on rock music. Richard Owen reports

... software  
Computer Horizons on a British challenge to the American giants

Healthy...  
Alternative medicine - a new way to look at illness

... and wealthy  
State schoolchildren's view of their privileged public school brothers

## Sri Lanka claims coup plot foiled

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has claimed that he thwarted a plot, starting with race riots, to topple him and install a left-wing military dictatorship. The information was said to come from a group which rose against the previous government

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**Synagogue blast**  
A bomb exploded in an empty Johannesburg Synagogue yesterday in an apparent unsuccessful attempt on the lives of President Viljoen of South Africa and Mr Elisha Lankin, the Israeli ambassador, who were due to attend a commemorative service.

### Sun apology

The Sun today apologized to Mrs Marcia McKay, widow of one of the two Falklands VCs and to its readers following a Press Council censure over a "deplorable, insensitive deception on the public". Council report in full, page 4; Sun apology, *The Papers*, back page.

### Police search

Police will search the family home of Dr Jones today. Dr Jones has been questioned further about his account of his wife's disappearance. Earlier report, page 3

### Pilot defects

The pilot of a Chinese MiG21 defected to South Korea setting off air raid warnings and stirring fears of a North Korean attack

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### State cash study

The Government is looking at plans to allow state industry to raise funds privately. It is also considering the £3bn sale of 51 per cent of British Gas. Page 13

### Nuclear hitch

Britain's newest nuclear power station, at Hartlepool, has been closed because of a water leak, but the CEGB says there is no danger

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### P&O statement

Lord Inchcape, chairman of P&O, will make a statement today after growing speculation that he will be replaced by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, his deputy

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### Radio switch-off

Britain's commercial radio stations are the main casualties of an apparent decline in radio listening

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### Bank power

The shift in power at the Bank of England after the appointment of Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton as governor is examined in the first of a series on City institutions

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**Leader page 9.**  
Letters: On prisons, from Mr M Wright, and Professor J E Thomas; jobs, from Mr R W Davis and Mr J Chaloner  
Leading articles: Green belt; Lebanon; Poland  
Features, pages 6-8.

A private life for the economy: Fear and suspicion in "God's country"; The wrong way for London Transport; Bernard Levin on Latvia's plight. Spectrum: Alternative medicine. Modern Times: The busking business. Obituary, page 10.  
Dr Cecil G Teall, Professor James Hancock

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## Britain will stay firm in currency turmoil

By Frances Williams and Christopher Thomas

The British Government will stand by its "bands off" policy towards sterling in what promises to be a further bout of turmoil on foreign exchange markets after the unprecedented rise of the dollar to an all-time high against the pound last week.

Ministers see no reason for British interest rates to rise to protect the pound. This view is likely to be reinforced if, as expected, tomorrow's British money supply and government borrowing figures for July show a big improvement on the poor June figures.

Nor do they intend at present to join the concerted intervention by European and Japanese central banks to stop the dollar's rapid climb against virtually all other currencies - a move which last week met with little success despite their pumping of some \$2bn into the foreign exchange markets.

Until this intervention put pressure on sterling, the pound had clung to the dollar's coat tails, gaining ground against the European currencies and the yen and hurling the competitiveness of British industry.

With Europe now taking more than half Britain's exports, a high pound would have put at risk the still uneven and fragile recovery. In these circumstances, officials argue that efforts to bolster the pound's value against the dollar - and hence other currencies - would scarcely be appropriate, even though a fall in the pound will inflate the cost of imported materials.

However, the latest US money supply figures, released late on Friday and showing monetary growth still well above target, have increased fears that US interest rates may rise further, putting more upward pressure on the dollar. Many analysts believe that high US interest rates - underpinned by the huge federal government deficit which is cornering the US share of available funds - will keep the US currency strong well into 1984, the presidential election year.

In New York, several analysts predicted yesterday that the big banks might follow a few smaller banks in raising their prime lending rates from 10.5 to 11 per cent during August.

## Irish police shoot four in ambush

Associated British Foods, which operates Fine Foods

But Mr Weston, aged 42, speaking at the Guards polo club in Windsor where he had been playing alongside the Prince of Wales, dismissed the kidnap motive.

"I would think that is a very remote possibility," he said. "I would imagine it was a theft attempt and they were trying to knock off the house."

He said he had not lived in the house for 10 years and seldom visited it, the last time being five or six months ago. "I am a resident in Canada, and have been for 10 years."

Mr Weston said he had heard of the attack on the 1pm radio news. To the surprise of his friends he went ahead with the polo match, leading his own team, the Maple Leafs, and immediately started another scare as he fell badly.

He lay motionless for several minutes after being thrown, and was taken by ambulance to a first aid centre before being driven away by his wife, Hilary, in a red Mercedes. "He has been very lucky, but do not worry, he is fine", she said.

The four shot men were taken to St Colmcille's hospital, Loughlinstown, and one who was more seriously injured was later transferred to Dublin.

The condition of the three others was said to be serious but stable. No police officers were injured.

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# Fundraisers from US praise IRA 'courage' during Belfast rally

The "courage and daring" of the Provisional IRA were praised in west Belfast yesterday by a spokesman for Noraid, the New York-based organization which allegedly raises cash for the terrorists. He was cheered by a crowd of 3,000 republicans.

Mr Martin Galvin, aged 33, defended the IRA strategy, saying it was fighting a legitimate struggle against 30,000 foreign troops and that every nation had the right to defend itself. He would expect Britain to do the same if the Russians invaded.

But he said it was "completely false" to accuse Noraid (Irish Northern Aid Committee) of being a front for the Provisional IRA. Later, however, in a speech to a rally at Andersonstown in west Belfast, he said some men outside the organization, "at grave personal risk to themselves, had tried to help to provide the means of silence."

He refused to say how much money Noraid had raised last year, although it is estimated that about £1.2m has been raised since 1970.

Mr Galvin portrayed Noraid as an organization highlighting to the American people the way in which nationalists in Northern Ireland were exploited. The organization, which an American judge ruled in 1981 was a

foreign agent of the IRA, sent money for charitable purposes, and in particular to help the families of Irish political prisoners. He added: "We are a group of US people who simply want to seek peace and friendship... but we recognize that as long as British rule is based on British army terrorism and religious discrimination, Irish people will be divided."

Security forces were on full alert yesterday for a Provisional IRA attack which intelligence sources believed might be mounted to impress the visitors from Noraid.

The Army and police have been told to "exercise maximum precaution" during the next two days leading to the twelfth anniversary of the introduction of internment, which comes after the ending of the Christopher Black "supergrass" trial.

Before making his speech, Mr Galvin marched along the Falls Road accompanied by 12 bands and thousands of people including representatives of the Troops Out Movement from London, Leeds, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

He claimed that British representatives were not interested in meeting Noraid and neither were the widows of husbands who had been mur-

## Union vote crucial in leadership poll

By Barrie Clement and John Winder

Mr Michael Meacher is hoping to receive about 77 per cent of constituency Labour Party votes in the deputy leadership elections and Mr Roy Hattersley, the other main contender, may win about two-thirds of the votes of MPs. That means that the decisions of the "big battalions" of the union movement are crucial and the subject of sustained lobbying.

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) has 8 per cent of the votes of the electoral college, which gives 30 per cent each to MPs and local parties and 40 per cent to unions.

The decision of the 600,000 strong National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) will also be critical. The executive has already recommended Mr Neil Kinnock as leader and Mr Meacher as deputy, although a branch ballot will make the final decision, which will be binding on the union's Labour Party delegation.

The 40-man executive of the TGWU will meet next month and is expected to recommend a candidate to depose for Mr Kinnock, who its conference has already chosen as leader. The body, however, has no power to mandate its 51-strong delegation to the Labour Party.

There are camps for both men in the union, but it is thought that the left-wing executive might find unacceptable Mr Hattersley's support for incomes policy and his lack of enthusiasm for unilateral disarmament.

As for the rest of the union movement, Mr Meacher hopes to attract the votes that went to his friend Mr Wedgwood Benn

## Black votes remained with Labour

By Nicholas Timmins

Black and Asian voters remained overwhelmingly loyal to the Labour Party at the general election and are forming an increasing proportion of Labour's electoral support, a study of the general election suggests.

Whether that can be turned to their advantage in terms of Parliamentary seats and influence within the party is one of the key questions of ethnic politics in the 1980s. Dr Donley Studlar, a visiting fellow at the University of Warwick Department of Politics, says:

Against opinion poll findings before the election which suggested widespread abstention by black Labour voters, Dr Studlar suggests that support for Labour among Asians and blacks may have eroded somewhat, but is still far from the floodtide reached by other groups.

"Although some defections, especially to the Alliance, were observable" Dr Studlar says in an article to be published in *New Community*, "non-whites remained overwhelmingly loyal to the Labour Party". Most continued to vote Labour and be represented by Labour MPs.

The steadfastness of non-white voters to Labour is remarkable in view of Labour's precipitate decline among most of the electorate in the past 15 years. Even with only about 4 per cent of the total population, non-whites are progressively becoming a larger share of the Labour electoral coalition.

Labour MPs of both right and left were last night discounting reports that the election of Mr Kinnock as leader without Mr Roy Hattersley as deputy, would lead to the defection of a large number of Labour MPs to a new centre party seeking alliance with the Social Democrats.

## Nazi who built the gas vans

By Stephen Goodwin

Television viewers will tonight see the man who developed the mobile gas chamber after Hitler's extermination squads found themselves in the early war years unable to handle the psychological strain of carrying out the mass execution of Jews by firing squads. SS Colonel Walter Rauff apparently set about his task with unflagging zeal and a prototype gas van was developed in secret in a workshop at the colonel's Berlin office.

The van was tested on 40 Russian prisoners before an audience of SS officers at Sachsenhausen concentration camp. The Russians took 10 minutes to die from the exhaust fumes which were funnelled into the van as it trundled along.

The mobile gas chambers took the lives of 200,000 men, women and children. Rauff went on to become SS chief in Milan.

After the war he became a businessman and was able to travel freely from South America to Europe in the 1960s. He now lives in comfortable retirement in Santiago, Chile.

Rauff, one of the top three or four Nazi war criminals still at large, is the subject of a *World in Action* report on Granada Television tonight.

The programme includes an interview with Rauff in which about the only thing he concedes is that he is a lucky man to be living in Chile.

The point is made that although General Pinochet has "deported or exiled 10,000 Chileans," he has turned a deaf ear to pleas for Rauff's extradition.

Rauff did, however, tell the programme that he did not



Top: An SS extermination van. Above: Rauff as he is today and when he was arrested in Milan in 1945.

think he would have to go.

After the test at Sachsenhausen the gas vans were deployed at the Polish village of Chelmno, Polish film reconstruction shows the vans were sometimes disguised as Red Cross ambulances. In six months 155,000 Jews are said to have died in Rauff's vans at Chelmno.

The mobile vans were followed by permanent death camps such as Auschwitz. Rauff, who had finished his work in Berlin by July 1942

went on to Italy, where he was arrested by American troops on April 30 1945.

Rauff's escape from the Allies remains unexplained in the programme. In 1962 when West Germany unsuccessfully sought his extradition, Rauff made the following statement to the Chilean Supreme Court:

"While a prisoner for 20 months I was interrogated by the British and American intelligence services. I escaped and went to Naples."



Shaping up: Sue Phillips (left), from Deptford, and Katherina Rogers, from Potters Bar, at a fitness, keep fit classes for all, in Battersea Park, London, yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Weather aids boom in visits

## English gardens draw crowds

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

### HISTORIC HOUSES AND CASTLES IN ENGLAND

	1981	1982	% change	Admision
Tower of London	2,088,000	1,895,000	-9	29
Roman Baths & Pump Room, Bath	857,000	675,000	+3	£1.40
State Apartments, Windsor	727,000	658,000	-9	21.20
Stonehenge	546,000	531,000	-3	60p
Beaumaris	477,000	502,000	+6	23
Windsor Great Court Palace	521,000	487,000	-7	£1.80
St George's Chapel, Windsor	500,000	480,000	-4	21
Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery	328,000	340,000	+4	99p
Leeds Castle	300,000	312,000	+4	22.85
Blenheim Palace	302,000	312,000	+3	Free
Westminster Cathedral	318,000	312,000	-2	£1.30
Royal Pavilion, Brighton	370,000	219,000	+9	£1.20
Tower Bridge	201,000	201,000	0	75p
Croxteth Hall, Merseyside	3,680	2,900	-24	£1
Carlyle's House	17,403	21,000	+21	£1.20
Kensington Palace	23,014	24,495	+6	£1.65
St Paul's Cathedral	2,000	2,000	0	Free
The Monument	115,535	107,553	-8.5%	40p
Westminster Abbey	1,900,000	1,700,000	-11	Free
Battle of Britain Museum	131,000	134,000	+2.3	£1
Clifford's Tower, York	2,000	2,000	0	Free
Jewel House	1,699,022	1,490,200	-15	60p
Tate Gallery	885,168	1,218,102	+40	Free
Victoria and Albert Museum	1,368,460	1,667,071	+21	Free
Wimbledon Tennis Museum	16,595	22,000	+32.5	£1
Cheshire Zoo	517,184	608,000	+17.6	£2.25
HMS Belfast	1,020,000	1,020,000	0	22.75
Mme Tussaud's	215,230	220,412	+2.4	£1.80
Planetarium	1,991,985	1,675,315	-18.5	22.95
	538,277	530,351	-1.5	£1.65

Leeds Castle (13 per cent), Warwick Castle and its new waxworks attraction (13 per cent) and Croxteth Hall on Merseyside (9 per cent).

A fall of 1 per cent in admissions, to some 1,265 sightseeing attractions last year is reported by the ETB. This included a drop of 2 per cent

Increased numbers of tourists from the United States are reported to account for increases this year in visits to attractions such as Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's Cottage. Windsor Castle reports visitor numbers up.

London tourist attractions, which last year had a difficult time, are now in the middle of

## Water leak closes nuclear station

Britain's latest nuclear station, which began feeding electricity into the National Grid eight days ago, has been closed because of a water leak. The Central Electricity Generating Board emphasized that the fault did not occur in the Hartlepool plant's nuclear section, which was "functioning perfectly". A spokesman said the fault was in the turbine housing and posed no danger.

The water leak was discovered last Friday and repairs are expected to take a week. Minor alterations will be carried out at the same time.

Hartlepool, an advanced gas-cooled plant, was nine years behind schedule when it started producing electricity last Sunday.

The shut-down is a further blow to the CEBG, which recently admitted that the original £250m cost of the power station had risen to £280m and that it would have to operate at full power for at least 30 years before it covers costs.

The environmental group Friends of the Earth yesterday called for a ban on proposed development of the bird refuge at Seal Sands on the Tees estuary, a 400-acre area near the Hartlepool power station.

Mr Christopher Rose, a member of the group, said: "Reclaiming Seal Sands for Petro-chemical complexes would be sheer folly. The whole of Teeside could become one enormous time-bomb."

No government in its right mind would allow reclamation for chemical works right beside a nuclear power station. The atom plant has no effective protection from external blasts and the unshelved shut-down simply shows the unreliability of complicated technologies."

Seal Sands is in the hands of the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority.

## Nalgo aims to disrupt private health care

By Our labour reporter

Militant action against the private health sector is being planned by the National and local Government officers (Nalgo).

The union executive met at the weekend and drew up fresh proposals to disrupt facilities outside the National Health Service.

Nalgo hopes to enlist the help of the other unions in the NHS with amendment to a motion planned for the TUC Congress next month.

The amendment calls on trade unionists to refuse applications for private hospitals and to "black" the administration and allocation of private pay beds.

It also urges non-cooperation with the progress of living-off state hospitals and services to private medicine and refusal to cooperate with non-NHS hospitals or any plans which mean job losses.

The amendment seek to "beef up" a motion already on the preliminary agenda from the National Society of Metal Mechanics, which expresses concern at the growth of private medicine and calls on the next Labour Government to return to the state all privatised facilities.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of Nalgo, said yesterday that he was sure that the motion would be passed by the Congress as amended.

"We think our amendment beefs up the motion and makes it more fundamental. We are against all private growth of privatisation," he said.

The executive also voted to support a system allowing all unions with more than 100,000 members to qualify for a seat on the TUC General Council.

Privatization report, page 4

## Asbestos code may amount to ban

By David Nicholson-Lord

New asbestos restrictions proposed by a committee of the International Labour Office in Geneva are so strict that this could make it almost impossible for industry to use any derivative of the mineral.

The code of practice is intended to form the basis of a binding international convention on the handling of asbestos, but sets such rigorous standards for occupational health that some experts believe it could mean a total ban. The ILO denies that it wants that.

If the convention came into force, and Britain passed legislation to implement it, it could affect industries not so far involved in the controversy, because it proposes to add a form of asbestos known as tremolite to the list of controlled substances.

The three main forms of the mineral recognized as health risks in Britain are crocidolite (blue asbestos), probably the most dangerous and banned for several years, chrysotile (white) and amosite (brown).

Tremolite has not been recognized as a serious hazard in the United Kingdom and was excluded from the Asbestos Regulations 1969, which form the basis of present controls. It is widely used in the rubber and paper industries for smoothing and finishing.

The code shows just how dangerous asbestos is. To allow its continued use you have to have regulations which are so constricting that they cannot be put into practice."

But the claims have been denied by an ILO committee and will be vetted by the governing body in November with publication

## Murder claims checked

# Sudden drop in audience figures worries commercial radio stations

By Richard Evans

Britain's 40 commercial radio stations are the main casualties of a sudden decline in the radio audience, according to new research.

After six years of virtually static listening figures the number of people tuning in to radio for 15 minutes a week has slumped from 92 per cent in the spring of 1982 to a record low level of 87 per cent for the same period this year. Commercial radio's share of the smaller audience had dropped from 33 per cent to 29 per cent.

The research, due to be published next week, was commissioned by the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, which is trying to discover if the fall in the number of listeners is real, or due to a new method of assessing radio audiences.

For the first time the research was carried out on a regional basis rather than concentrating on individual stations, and one theory is that people who took part in the survey were con-

fused by the "complicated" new system, fail to reply, and distorted the result.

"One hypothesis is that this has led to the drop, but we are not making that a definite statement until we have carried out this work on the research", Mr James Gordon, chairman of the association's marketing committee said yesterday.

A slight drop in radio audiences had been expected because the 1982 figures were inflated by public interest in the Falklands conflict. But 87 per cent is also 4 per cent below the figure for 1981.

Another explanation for the drop in listeners is the advent of breakfast television. But the research suggests it only accounted for 15 per cent of the fall.

"At peak times we are still many times the size of TV-am. We think that the general upward trend in radio revenue which had been evident for the last three months will continue," Mr Gordon said.

## Doctor questioned again over wife

Dr Robert Jones, a general practitioner in Essex, was questioned by police yesterday about alleged discrepancies in his account of his wife's disappearance.

He left his home at Coggeshall, near Colchester, at 10 am with the two detectives in charge of the search for his wife Diane, who has been missing for more than two weeks.

They were Det Supt Michael Ainsley and Det Insp Peter Whent. After knocking at the door, Det Supt Ainsley escorted the doctor to an unmarked car. It was the second time in less than 24 hours that Dr Jones had been interviewed by police. On Saturday night, he was questioned for five hours.

Police refuse to elaborate on why Dr Jones, aged 40, was brought back to the police station yesterday after the previous night's questioning. But a senior detective said: "He's here voluntarily. There are one or two discrepancies which have arisen and need to be sorted out."

## Electronics keep cup hope afloat

By Bill Johnstone

**Electronics Corp**  
Britain's sailing efforts in the America's Cup in Newport, Rhode Island, are being enhanced by the computations of a microcomputer called Pergie which continuously monitors the performance of Victory '83 in the UK entry.

The device, manufactured at Letchworth, Herts, and Kidsgrove, Staffs, by ICL, Britain's largest computer maker, has been specially fitted on to the tender which accompanies the yacht on its trials.

Details on wind speed, wave height, the direction of the craft and even sail shape are transmitted to the tender by radio after the data has been fed from sensors attached to sail, keel and other monitoring points on the yacht.

The British entry has qualified for the semi-finals of the cup, together with the Australian boat (Australia 11) and those from Italy (Azzurri) and Canada (Canada 1). They will take place between August 28 and September 8. The winner will go on to challenge the American team between September 11 and 23.

It is the first time that such an advanced electronic system has been used in the event by the British. The microcomputer system has special software (computer programs) which allow the yacht to alter sail almost immediately to make the best use of the craft's performance.

The team's meteorologists can also use the data which has been gathered during the trials to assess how the craft will perform in particular weather.

## Road threatens 'marvellous' wet moorland

By Craig Seton

An area of Devon heath, designated a site of special scientific interest only two years ago because of its rich plant and animal life, is threatened by the proposed new north Devon link road, according to conservationists.

They say a 15-mile section of new road, from Tiverton to Newton, near South Molton, will bisect the 350-acre site at Haresdown and Knowstone Moor. They will oppose the route at a public inquiry later this year.

The £27m section is part of the plan for a link road to carry traffic from the M5 east of Tiverton, through to Barnstaple.

Miss Caroline Steel, of the Devon Trust for Nature

## Seeing pink blamed on computers

By Nicholas Timmins

Patients who complain that the world has developed pink fringes are not necessarily either mad or ill, doctors have been told. They have probably spent too long with a computer.

The warning is given by four doctors from the Northwestern University in Chicago who say the effect is caused by a common type of visual display which uses luminous green characters on a dark background.

After a session at the computer ordinary white letters and lines on a contrasting background appear to have a pink colour, and sheets of white paper, or a white wall, can appear to have pink fringes.

The illusion, the doctors write in the New England Journal of Medicine, is known as the McCullough effect, and is a well-known phenomenon. Several hours at a terminal can produce a very striking after effect which can last a day or longer.

The illusion, the doctors say, is harmless. But with the proliferation of home and office computers and increasing attention being paid to possible health hazards from terminals, patients may consult their doctors.

"Physicians should be aware of the phenomenon so as not to mistake it for a hysterical symptom or a manifestation of neurological disease", the doctors say.

Forecasts of poor bags mean that some estates will postpone the start of shooting for several days after the "glorious twelfth" on Friday.

Although disappointing for many, the coming poor season will give rich research material for scientists.

The decline in numbers of game like hare and grey partridge has increased the economic importance of more resilient quarry species such as grouse and pheasant. Research suggests that minute worms may play a key role in the periodic "crashes" in grouse numbers.

The worms, which cause a disease called strongylosis, depend on passing through the gut of a bird for the success of their life-cycle. Worm-infested birds are weakened and hatch fewer eggs than their healthy counterparts.

Mr James said: "I am delighted that Crystal seems to be recovering. The doctors say that the operation has been a success and already she is out of isolation. Only time will tell whether her life has been saved.

He added: "The people there could not have done enough for us. We were only supposed to stay for three weeks but they paid for another fortnight, and even then they did not want to let us go."

## Poor bags of grouse in prospect

By Hugh Clayton

**Environment Correspondent**  
The Saudi Arabian royal family has cancelled a shooting holiday in Britain for a party of eight because of poor grouse prospects, Mr David Patmore, a York travel agent who arranged their trip, said yesterday.

Forcasts of poor bags mean that some estates will postpone the start of shooting for several days after the "glorious twelfth" on Friday.

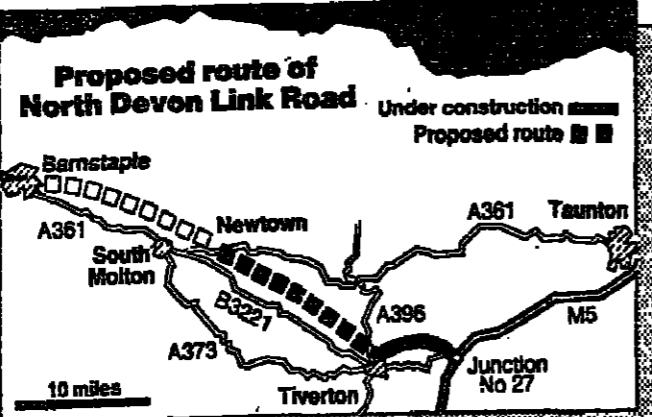
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Conservationists said: "This is a marvellous area. It is wet moorland with a tremendous range of bog plants, butterflies, and breeding birds, such as the curlew. The road would destroy a large part of it." Mr John Lamerton, assistant regional officer for the Nature Conservancy Council, described the site as of "national importance", and

nothing going on business to New York on the QE2.

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A tiring day out for royalty at Gatcombe Park



Flagging energies: Princess Michael of Kent resting her head on her husband's shoulder during the horse trials.

## Across the academic divide: 1

## Learning to live with the other half

**Mr Tim Devlin**, director for the *Independent Schools Information Service*, recently called on the public schools to open their doors to the wider community, including black pupils and the unemployed. Some public schools, such as Malvern, already have their doors ajar. In two articles, our *Education Correspondent* Lucy Hodges, looks at an exchange Malvern, All the boys from both schools agreed that they had held stereotyped ideas about one another before the exchange and that these had been placed for a few days. First, the view from Malvern.

"No discipline, wild haircuts and Dr Marten's shoes were vivid in my mind before going to St Peter's. All these ideas were completely wrong and my preconceptions were based on the purely negative view of state education from the media and school.

Thus Charles Foster, aged 16, one of the four sixth-formers

from Malvern, summed up the value of the exchange. "I came with supercilious and socially arrogant ideas of being 'one of them' for three days. To see how the other half lives" said his parents. But these vague phrases of genial superiority gave way to my main desire to see a state school and make new friends."

Laurence Gainey, another sixth-former from Malvern, who had expected the comprehensive to be academically slack and his state school colleagues to be hostile towards him, was pleasantly surprised. "I felt that the academic standard would be much lower than that of Malvern", he said. Thus Charles Foster, aged 16, one of the four sixth-formers

would be aggressive towards us going to St Peter's and that they would be a bunch of hooligans with no care as to work and qualifications.

"The students in the sixth

form year, were very sociable and pleasant to us.

There was no real tension felt

and they did seem to care about exams.

However, although the Malvernians said that preconceptions gleaned from such television programmes as *Grange Hill* and *Brookside* had been swept away, and that they were not appalled by anything they saw: they were not at the same time, particularly impressed with St Peter's.

They did not think the

comprehensive, a Church of

England school which boasts

good academic traditions and

uses the cane, was superior in

any way to Malvern. Quite the reverse.

Richard Edwards, who like

Charles Foster has a father who

is a managing director, commented: "I was surprised by the small size of the school compared to the large number of pupils. The standard of education is certainly higher than average, although I feel that some of the lessons were rather slack and not very profitable.

The Malvern boys, whose

parents pay £4,500 a year for

their education, came away only

too aware of the advantages

their families were buying. At

the same time they had a new

consciousness of the problems

faced by the majority in the

mainland sector.

One boy told The Rev Ian

Ogilvy, the *Guardian*-reading

college chaplain who conceived

the exchange, that he now

understood the meaning of

education cuts. Charles Foster

summed it up. "It certainly has

made me see my privileges and

the terrible problems of inner

city life."

Tomorrow: the St Peter's boys

## Attendance low at horse trials

Captain Mark Phillips will run horse trials at his home at Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, again next year - "if everyone thinks it has been successful".

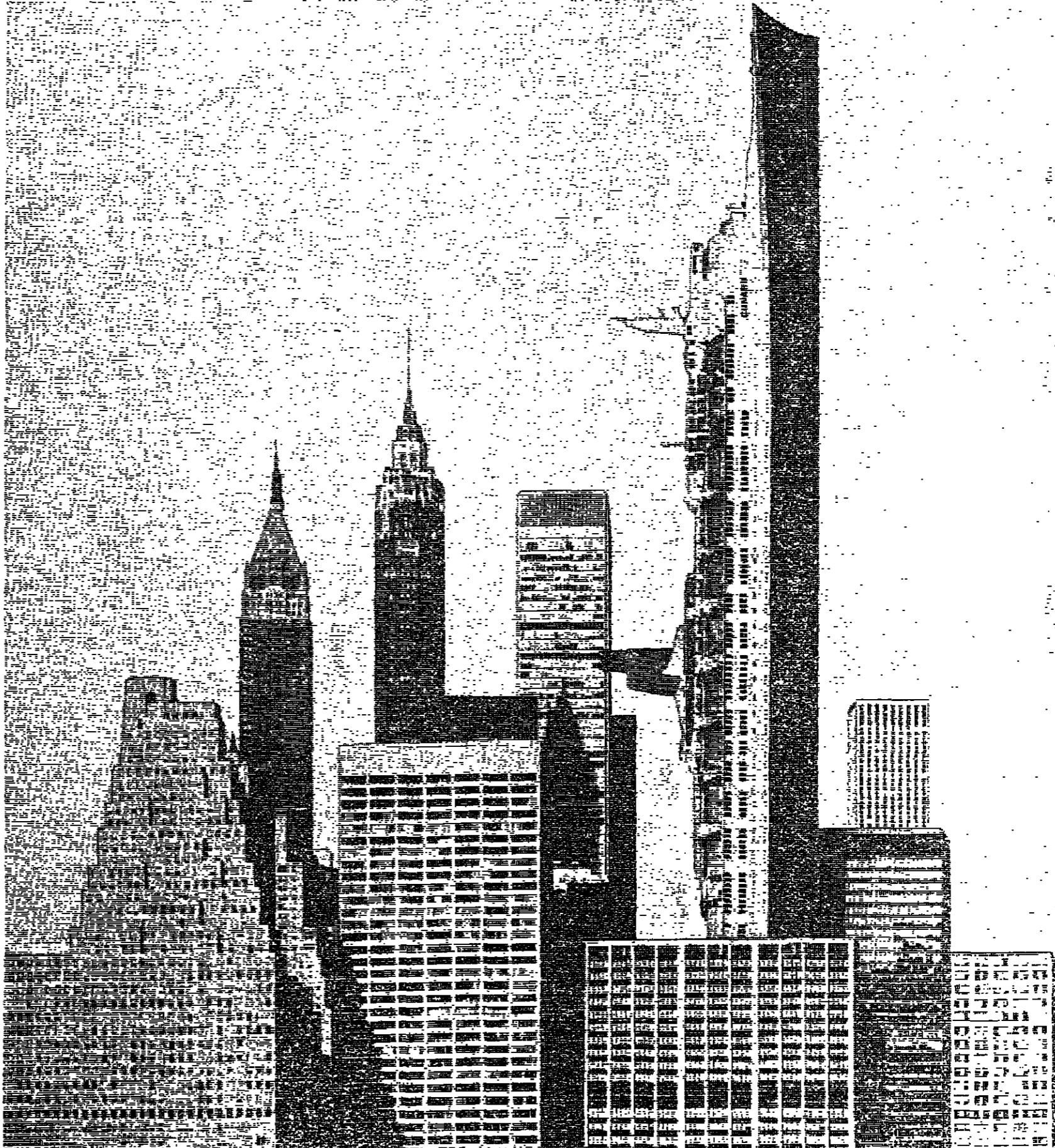
He was not disappointed by Saturday's low attendance, which was about 10,000 fewer than expected. "We have had a nice crowd here, and everyone seemed to have enjoyed themselves, and that is the main point", he said.

The 20,000 crowd was barely enough to enable the event to break even. Croft Original Sherry had provided £10,000 and Captain Phillips put up another £10,000.

As a show director Captain Phillips was clearly a success and Lucinda Green, the British rider, praised his design of the course. "Charles Foster has made it formidable in parts, but brilliantly built", she said.

Tomorrow: the St Peter's boys

Trials report, page 24



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# Government told costs will rise if it privatizes building design

By Staff Reporters

Government plans to use private companies to design its buildings could cost the taxpayer 30 per cent more than using civil servants, according to a report which was presented to ministers last year but has only just been made public.

The Report of the Working Group on Design Costs was jointly commissioned in 1981 by the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for government buildings, and by the Treasury, after Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, announced plans to privatize more design work.

Under the plans nearly two thirds of the design work of the Property Services Agency (PSA) would be farmed out, instead of just over one third. The staff of 2,500 architects, surveyors and engineers would be cut by 900.

The report from the working group, which reached Mr Heseltine last October, showed, however, that design costs in the four years to 1981 would have been a third more than the privatization scheme.

In the financial year 1980-81 design work done by the PSA which cost £47.7m would have cost £66.6m if farmed out to contractors in the four years to 1981, the respective costs would have been £144.4m and £211.2m.

## Threatened counties fight back

By David Walker  
Local Government Correspondent

Leaders of the threatened metropolitan counties are stepping up their campaign to secure the backing of local industrialists and business executives for the counties' survival.

They are encouraged by the recent admission by the Confederation of British Industry that the weights and measures and consumer protection work now done by the counties must remain a county responsibility.

The CBI's submission to the Department of the Environment on the future of the metropolitan counties pressed for county-wide authorities for waste disposal, passenger transport, airports and strategic planning as well as consumer protection.

"The major task of the consumer protection services is the enforcement of national trading standards legislation", the CBI said.

## Sun 'made up' interview with widow of VC

A "world exclusive" interview which *The Sun* claimed to have had with Mrs Marica McKay, widow of Sergeant Ian McKay, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in the Falklands campaign, never took place, the Press Council says today. It was a deplorable, insensitive deception on the public, the council adds.

Mrs McKay, who cooperated in the council's investigation, denied giving any interview for the story, by John Kay of *The Sun* defence staff. She said some remarks attributed to her were totally untrue.

Mr Kenneth Donlan, *The Sun's* managing editor, said the *Daily Mirror* had had Mrs McKay under its protection and refused to let her talk to other reporters. The story was put together from previous quotations and an interview with the parents of her late husband.

The Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Caroline Metcalfe, of Horn Lane, Woodford Green, Essex, that the newspaper published a fabricated interview, called a world exclusive, with Mrs McKay, which was a deception of its readers.

*The Sun* two-page spread featured interviews with the widow of Lieutenant Colonel H Jones and Sergeant McKay under a sub-heading: "World exclusive: Pride and the heartbreak of two VC's widows".

The report complained of began: "VC's widow Marica McKay fought back her tears last night and said: 'I'm so proud of Ian. His name will remain a legend in the history books for ever'".

On the same day the *Daily Mirror* also carried interviews with the two widows. The story about Mrs McKay, "My VC hero", was described as "Executive: A widow's own brave story".

Eleven days later, under the heading "The Sun sinks even lower", the *Daily Mirror's* comment column said: "The Sun is a lying newspaper". Mrs McKay was in London at the time of the "interview". She did not speak to *The Sun*.

Mrs Metcalfe told the Press Council that either *The Sun* or the *Daily Mirror* was lying and complained against *The Sun*. She said she had no independent evidence, but suggested

the difference might be reduced because of "a tendency to overstate" consultants' fees, referring to "profit which is partly a reward for risk", it still believed the difference would be 10 to 20 per cent.

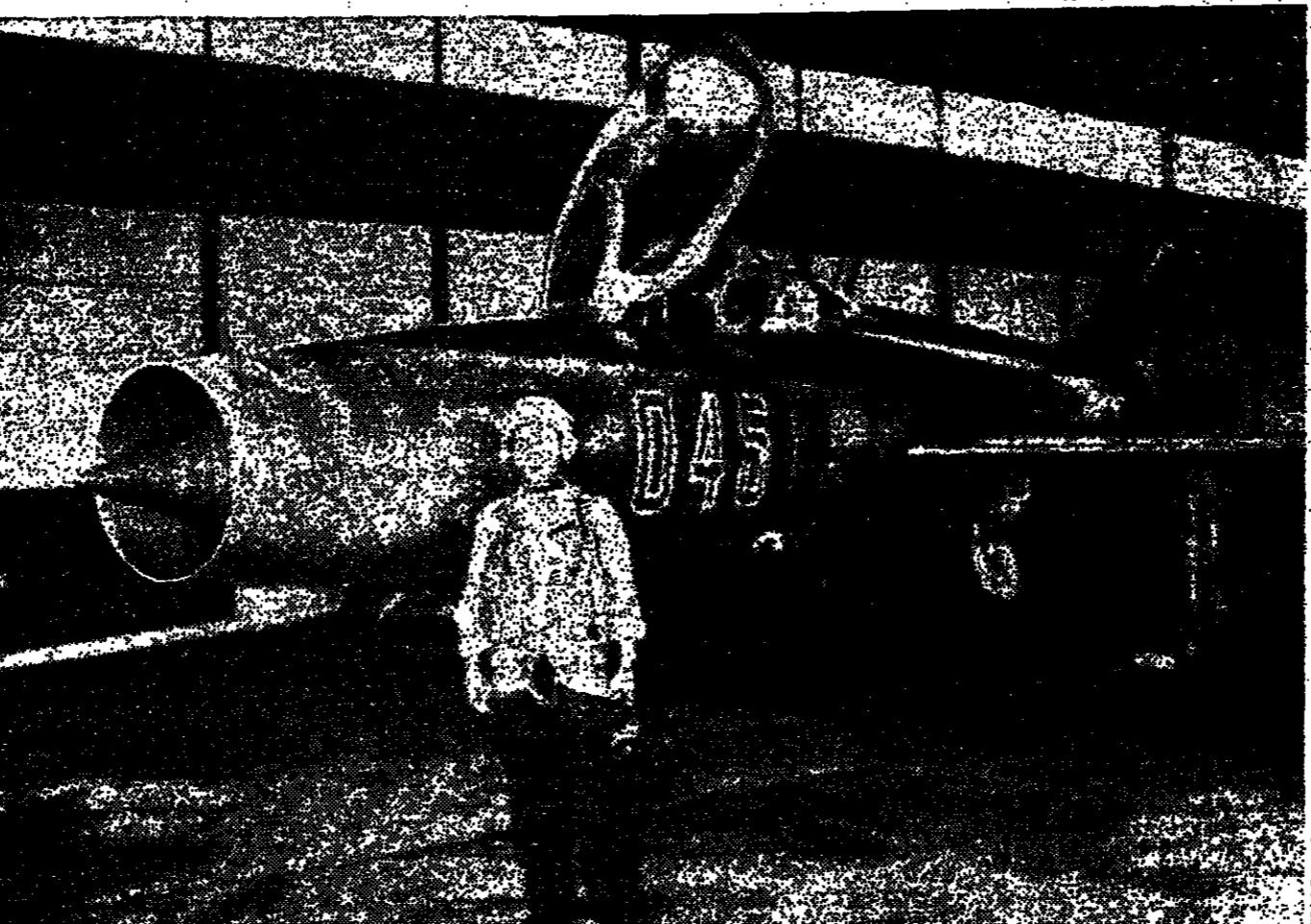
The Government's avowed policy is that privatization should take place only if it provided good value for money to the taxpayer.

It was not published by Mr Heseltine, nor by his successor, Mr Tom King, although there were attempts by MPs to obtain more information.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the present Secretary of State, had a copy of the report placed in the Commons Library, after MPs had dispersed for the summer recess.

Tomorrow Miss Linda Cohen, assistant secretary, of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents the designers, will seek an urgent meeting with Mr Jenkin to ask him to stop the rundown of PSA design staff.

A department spokesman said yesterday that the report had been published in the usual way on July 28 and would probably play a part in future discussions of manpower needs within the PSA.



Mission accomplished: Sun Tianqin, the Chinese defector, with his MiG 21 at a military base near Seoul.

## Seoul air alert as pilot defects

Seoul (Reuter) - The pilot of a Chinese MiG21 defected to South Korea yesterday setting off air raid warnings and arousing fears that the country was under air attack from North Korea.

The Defence Ministry said South Korean aircraft scrambled and escorted the Chinese aircraft to an unnamed air base where the pilot, the fourth to defect from China, was being questioned.

He was later identified as Sun Tianqin, aged 46, of China's test air wing. South Korean authorities said he immediately asked to be sent to a third country.

The state radio interrupted programmes to say an enemy air attack was taking place west of Seoul but later said the alert was caused by the MiG21.

A North Korean pilot flew a MiG19 to the South in February, the seventh North Korean pilot to defect here since the peninsula was divided at the end of the Second World War.

Yesterday's air raid warnings came two days after South Korea said it had sunk a North Korean spy ship off its east coast, killing five commandos on board.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said another North Korean vessel escaped.

Analysts said the sinking, which came nine days after the thirtieth anniversary of the signing of the Korean War armistice, showed how precarious the ceasefire was between South and North.

The last Chinese Air Force pilot to defect to South Korea was Captain Wu Yung-ken, aged 25, who flew his MiG 19 here in October. He was later granted political asylum in Taiwan where he received £1.7m in gold and became a major in the Nationalist air force.

A North Korean pilot flew a MiG19 to the South in February, the seventh North Korean pilot to defect here since the peninsula was divided at the end of the Second World War.

The hijackers have claimed

right of resettlement in Taiwan (Reuters reports).

## Volta leader tries to allay fears

Abidjan, Ivory Coast (Reuter) - Captain Thomas Sankara, Upper Volta's new leftist military leader, has pledged support for all liberation movements but has sought to allay fears that his regime will be a destabilizing influence in West Africa.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan told Reuters that Captain Sankara had briefed diplomats in Ouagadougou on Saturday, emphasizing that his new National Revolutionary Council would play a more active part in the non-aligned movement.

Captain Sankara said the new authorities wished to "extend a fraternal hand to all Upper Volta's neighbours," the sources said. He also wanted to reassure pro-Western countries, such as Ivory Coast, in case they feared the new leftist regime could be a disruptive factor in West Africa.

Captain Sankara, aged 34, a



No pawn: Captain Sankara, the coup leader.

## Nigeria result likely to be close

Lagos (Reuter) - Results in the Nigerian presidential election started to filter into Lagos yesterday but electoral officials said none would be announced until all had been received and the outcome is unlikely to be known before tonight.

There were no firm pointers although the main parties were eager to tell areas where they believed success was in sight.

The result is likely to be close between incumbent President Shehu Shagari of the National

Party, and Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party.

The election did not pass without problems of organization, and at least three of the six parties involved have complained formally to the Federal Electoral Commission about alleged irregularities.

Mr Victor Ovie-Whiskey, the commission's chairman, said that one incident being investigated occurred in Cross River State in the east.

He said it had been alleged

that Mrs Helen Esuene, who was dismissed as a commission official last week when it was discovered her husband was the Unity Party candidate for Governor, seized the papers and returned them to the EC.

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, congratulated Captain Sankara on Saturday over the "revolutionary uprising". But in an interview with a French radio station the same day Captain Sankara said he was no pawn in Colonel Gaddafi's hands.

They signed a commercial agreement intended to increase trade between the two countries.

## Bishop Tutu predicts Soweto-type violence

Vancouver (Reuter) - Bishop Desmond Tutu said here that conditions in South Africa were very volatile and he would not be surprised by another explosion of violence like that in Soweto when hundreds of people died in 1976.

Bishop Tutu, an Anglican and Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, also told a news conference on Saturday that the Government appeared to be having some success with its apartheid policies.

The South African Government, which confiscated Bishop Tutu's passport in 1981, two weeks ago abruptly gave him permission to attend the assembly of the World Council of

Churches here. He was also allowed to attend church conferences in the United States and New Zealand.

The Bishop described conditions in South Africa as "very volatile" when asked to comment on the killing of several black protesters and the wounding of many others in a clash with police on Thursday in Mdsantsane, the largest black community after Soweto.

"We appear to have a surface calm where the authorities seem to have everything under control", the Bishop said. "But I would not be surprised at all if I learn there was another explosion along the lines of June 1976."

He said the Government appeared to be enjoying success with such apartheid goals as "denationalizing of blacks" and "the uprooting and dumping of people in places such as the Ciskei (the nominally-independent black homeland)". Future trouble was probably more likely in impoverished rural parts "where people would kill because they wanted to eat".

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In the final article on European wine, HARRY DEBELIUS reports from Madrid on the prospects for the 1983 harvest in Spain.

The Spanish Government takes little comfort from the prospect that the country's vineyards will produce enough must to make about 250 million gallons of wine this year despite the prolonged drought.

Agriculture Ministry officials are disturbed by the vastness of the predicted crop, since there is a price support programme under which the state buys surplus wine for distillation into alcohol for general use. The bigger the crop, the more subsidies have to be paid out.

Theoretically the drought has scared much of Spain for more than three years which has led to a smaller crop. The quantity expected, however, reflects the results of planting new vineyards in the 1970s which encouraged the planting of new vineyards and the construction of more bodegas.

Despite specific regulations against irrigation of grape vines there have been some improvements in some of the better known districts:

Growers in the sherry region are not entirely unhappy about predictions that yields will yield only about 50 per cent of the normal volume.

International sherry sales have remained more or less constant for the past few years after a boom in the mid-1970s which encouraged the planting of new vineyards and the construction of more bodegas.

A bumper crop would only mean excess stock. Quality is fairly constant in this sunbaked land, and traditional blending assures a high standard in the sherry shipped to market.

In Rioja district, which produces Spain's best known table wines, it is a different story.

With only a few exceptions, the quantity will be probably about one fourth below average and the quality only fair to good. The Rioja vines are showing the results of last year's drought, prolonged cold weather in the spring of the year and summer heat.

In the central region of La Mancha, which produces more wine than any other part of the country and which consists of several separate wine districts,

the grape crop is expected to be of normal quantity and of good quality.

Spring rains helped the vines recover from an excessively dry year last year, and flowering formation of the fruit was generally good.

Concluded

## S African reforms face bitter fight from MPs today

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg  
the fountain of apartheid ideology.

The Broederbond split, which has resulted in the enforced resignation of Professor Carel Boshoff as chairman, is in fact a showdown between Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and his arch rival, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party and former head of the National Party in the Transvaal. Professor Boshoff, a leading academic, opposed the constitutional plan.

But there is also growing disquiet on all sides outside the ruling party about the proposed powers for the new executive president who will have the final say in resolving deadlocks between the three houses of Parliament and over the appointment of ministers.

The Progressive Federal Party, which considers the reforms grossly inadequate because they exclude black Africans and the Conservative Party, which has condemned them as political suicide which will destroy white self-determination, will fight the measure clause by clause.

However, the Government is determined to complete its work within a month.

Today MPs will be presented with the report of an all-party select committee which has been considering the Bill during the recess. It was empowered to propose changes to the principles established by the second reading, particularly the Opposition's demand for a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks.

The Bill at present provides

for a Parliament divided into three chambers, one each for the 4.5 million whites, 2.7 million mixed race coloureds and 850,000 Asians. But it ensures that ultimate power remains in white hands through the office of a powerful executive president chosen by a white-dominated electoral college.

The furious debate on the plan has continued outside Parliament throughout the recess with the most significant development being the emergence of a split in the ranks of the Broederbond, the powerful Afrikaner secret society which is

final test in a referendum for which a date has yet to be fixed.

The reform plan will have its

leader of the Tami Coalition

party which contributes three seats to the government coalition, was jailed after the Supreme Court upheld a prison sentence against a suspended sentence imposed last year.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr Abubazeira would resign from parliament. Under Israeli law, an MP can be forced to give up his seat only if he is sentenced to more than a year in jail.

Hiroshima plea against Bomb

Hiroshima (Reuter) - Mr Takeshi Araki, the mayor of Hiroshima, renewed a call for nuclear disarmament as the city marked the 38th anniversary of the world's first atomic bombing. He addressed about 50,000 people at a memorial service for the estimated 151,000 victims of the 1945 attack.

Anti-nuclear protesters remembered Hiroshima in peaceful demonstrations in 60 cities across the United States.

# Jayewardene claims he has thwarted scheme to set up a dictatorship

From Michael Hamlyn  
Colombo

President Junius Jayewardene sits in his upper middle-class house in the elite Cinnamon Gardens area of Colombo and sombrely reflects on the ruins of the commercial centre of the city.

Despite the spasm of rage which has left 300 people dead and countless homes and businesses destroyed, he takes some grim satisfaction from the fact that the fit is over and the institutions of Government are still in place. "You see, you people think it was just a riot. It was not," he said throatily. "It was a revolution."

He feels like a man who has prevented George Washington from carrying through the American revolution or stopped Lenin in his tracks. For he has no doubt that the riot was part of a plan to topple him from power and install a left-wing military dictatorship.

The wily President, who made himself both head of Government and head of state when he amended the constitution soon after he came to power, has won every election since. His most recent success was in the referendum which extended the life of the present parliament for another six years, keeping him and his party in power until 1989 - short of a military coup.

The pattern of Sinhalese-Tamil race riots in Colombo is of a brief and vicious flare-up, a rigorous curfew and a sudden dying-down. This time there was no dying-down, for many days.

This time, the Government detected plain signs of deliberate organization. The rioters, sacking out Tamil homes and burning them, had a particularly detailed knowledge of who lived where and who owned what.

The Government's information came from inside the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), the People's Liberation Front, which 12 years ago led an armed insurrection against the Government of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike. In that spasm 1,200 people died, and the Prime Minister sought military assistance from her neighbours.

In that conclusion, a breakdown of law and order, dissidents in the armed forces.

## Sri Lanka troops went on rampage

From Our Own Correspondent, Colombo (centered)

Details are emerging of the events of Sunday July 24, when members of the Sri Lankan armed forces stationed in Jaffna, in the north of the country, went on the rampage and killed a number of innocent Tamils after the ambush in which 13 soldiers died.

The government spokesman Mr Douglas Lynne, admitted that 20 civilians had been killed in Jaffna, but reports from the town indicate that the number of deaths may be higher.

There are still number of residents in hospital being treated for bullet wounds received that day. A statement signed by Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said: "Almost 40 people were gunned down by army personnel in the streets and in their homes."

According to residents of Jaffna, which is 95 per cent Tamil, the ambush by Tamil

been unable to remove her from office. Mr Jayewardene, the new Prime Minister, opened the jail door to the JVP leaders.

"I wanted to give them a chance in the democratic arena," he said ruefully. He smiled. "Looking back, it looks as though I made a mistake."

According to the President, the idea was for the revolutionaries to capitalize on the ill-feeling between Sinhalese and Tamils, then to create ill-feeling between Sinhalese and Muslims. There were a few attacks, but not successful, he said. They also hoped to stir up ill-feeling between Buddhists and Christians. Again there were a few attacks, but not successful.

"If they had succeeded, there would have been by this time a fairly general conflagration. Then they said they aimed to attack the food stores and to destroy the food supplies.

"But," he said sadly, "the TULF boycotted the talks."

When, therefore, mayhem came to the streets and with the Army restore, he took the opportunity to take tough measures against separatism. To the outsider it looked as though he were being unusually hard on the Tamil population, but, as he put it: "The Tamils were the victims. I had to protect them. I knew any words of conciliation or advice to the rioters were useless."

"My purpose was to destroy any backing the political leaders of the riot had - any mass backing which we have done."

The result was the sixth amendment to the constitution, which passed through Parliament on Thursday, depriving people of their civil rights, property and much else if they publicly espoused the cause of a separate state.

The amendment is tantamount to proscribing the TULF and it remains to be seen how the party will react. It would be pleasant to think that the TULF would adapt to the new situation and continue to work within the democratic system, but experience has shown that whenever moderates come forward within the Tamil community, the terrorists drive them back.

"Before there can be any progress, terrorism must be eliminated," the President said.

Mrs Bandaranaike locked the rebels up. But in 1977 the electorate did what the JVP had

done more, he says. He was to propose at the round-table conference convened earlier last month that if the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) would withdraw, or at least postpone, a demand for the independence of Eelam, the Tamil-inhabited area in the north and east of the country, other blessings would follow.

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## MODERN TIMES



A  
sideways  
look at  
the British  
way of life

Dark tales are told by the older street musicians of a buskers' "elephants' graveyard" somewhere beyond Ruislip on the Piccadilly-line. The disappearing denim-clad Bob Dylan lookalikes and one-man bands take a single ticket to this ghostly station of no return, where the times are never changing and they can play out the last bars of "Subterranean Homesick Blues" just one more time. All archaeologists will find in years to come is the odd battered mouth organ and scores of unfiled-in tax forms.

It's sad to see them go from the dusty Orpheum caverns of Leicester Square Tube station or Green Park, still picking out the old tunes on a painted 12-string guitar after depressing whole generations

of commuters with endless Leonard Cohen songs. Mr Tambourine Man is a threatened species, nearly extinct. As the constables often told him, it's all over now baby, blue.

Who is responsible for ridding us of interminable nasal droning which so aptly complemented many a dreadful Southern Region rail journey? A revolution is afoot. The Tube-way armies of Dylan have been zapped by musicians using amplified sound systems, just as the old men in military uniform with a swearing parrot on their back were displaced from the cinema queues by the folk singers. Now, with a "ghetto blaster" tape machine, a classical saxophonist can fit an entire symphony orchestra at the bottom of the Northern Line escalator.

The new wave of busker fears not so much arrest as power failure or that the sound levels are wrong on his backing tape. He may even have an accountant, something that would have the one-man band throwing himself underneath the wheels of the next train to Wimbledon out of anti-establishment fear and loathing. The jaded musical palate of the city gent now expects electronic wizardry and B-Dylan has had to change

too, or take the long and winding road to the buskers' graveyard.

That cobbled traffic-free precinct in Covent Garden is now a haven for buskers, who are all licensed; also something of an anathema to their footloose forbears. Today, backed by a trusty ghetto blaster "busking" can encompass anything from ballet to an impromptu Punjabi mime troupe. The strolling player is back with a vengeance and quite often a council grant. There is no more squabbling for pitches.

Such squabbling marred my own single busking adventure. At school three of us set out with guitar, tambourine and a large bass drum borrowed from the cadet corps, a sacred military relic of many wars.

"Er, I wouldn't stand there, that's the Mighty Quinn's pitch," said a fat lady. Unfortunately one of us grinned when a smartly dressed dwarf announced that he was the Mighty Quinn, a juggler. He demolished the drum with his size-threes and in a flurry of waist-high punches we were lucky to escape with our other instruments intact.

It was also difficult explaining to the corps sergeant-major how a drum that survived the

Somme had met its end. Then busking was a jungle; now it is polite and ordered and there are even rotas in the Tube stations, written on the Underground maps. It is all so well mannered. The beadle (security men) of the Garden keep an almost loving eye on their artists, making sure that their bottlers (cash collectors) are not robbed and there are no unseemly arguments. The place has an aura of Victorian good fellowship and the strolling players often sport Equity cards.

With greater possibilities of sound and space the exotic acts, dancers, acrobats, patter-men and fire-eaters from Paris, street acts of another age, have a new lease on life, while the folk singers are the ones out of time.

Mr Plod, the traditional enemy of busking, seems to take a more fatherly view of the amplified and classical acts. The denim brigade with songs of peace and protest were obviously hooligans. Now possession of an amplifier shows thrift, good sense and a respect for property — though the courts recently drew the line at an Irishman who charmed an expensive python from his hat with a penny whistle. Times have not changed enough for live reptile musical acts yet.

Paul Pickering

Penny Perrick  
Strictly for  
the birds  
(and bees)

To the list headed "Careers I hope my daughter never chooses", including pop star's mistress, secretary and restaurant owner, all of them occupations where troubles obviously outweigh joys, I have reluctantly added sex educator. This is after reading Carol Lee's book *The Ostrich Position*, to be published on September 29 by Writers and Readers.

Here is a story of dogged and often desperate heroism on the part of the author who, as a Family Planning Association-trained sex educator, travels from school to school trying to make sense of the sexual confusion which is as much a part of the growing child's life as pimples and blushing. As Carol Lee slinks in through the school gate, she knows that she is "less welcome than a pest control officer". In her eight years of teaching, most of the schools' heads and deputy heads have refused to meet her and, at one school, the biology mistress, alarmed at her pupils' ignorance, smuggled in our heroine under false pretences, supposedly to talk about "Personal Hygiene".

It is not only head teachers who make a sex educator's life as perilous as that of a missionary fallen among lip-smacking cannibals. Carol Lee has to face outraged parents and, often, disruptive behaviour from the children themselves who, to cover up their real feelings of embarrassment and anxiety, resort to juicy discussion of video nasties, snickering and fighting.

Against these dicey odds, Carol Lee usually succeeds in getting her students to examine concepts like love, affection and responsibility, as well as giving them advice on contraception and sexual consequences, about which most of her students share age-old mistaken ideas, such as "you never get caught the first time".

Possibly, the daughters of Mrs Victoria Gillick and other parents who deplore outside intervention in their children's sexual lives have received such careful and sensitive instruction at home that they will never walk into a relationship they can't handle. If so, they are part of a tiny minority, for nearly all the 1,500 schoolchildren Carol Lee taught had not learnt anything about sex from their parents, not even how a baby is born. When Miss Lee asked them to put on an impromptu sketch showing how parents might react to a daughter's accidental pregnancy, they acted out a domestic drama.

The main objection to sex education in schools is that, enlightened and sympathetically instructed by the likes of Miss Lee, pupils may wish to practise what has been preached. This has not been a danger inherent in the school curriculum so far, since even the most easily influenced children do not appear to spend their spare time probing further into the effects of the Roman occupation or reciting off lists of French verbs.

Carol Lee is convinced that, in the short term, sex education actually discourages sexual intercourse.

People as dedicated and full of cockeyed optimism as Carol Lee, prepared for little money and less thanks to do a job others shirk, deserve our gratitude rather than our disapproval. I wish her luck but I hope that my daughter's working life is an altogether cushier number.

• There is a suggestion in the *New Statesman* that babies should be fed on avocado pear blended with a little wholemeal bread, rather than on over-sweetened commercial baby foods. Recalling the years I spent spooning various types of goo into babies' mouths, I am dubious of this scheme. I have never once met a baby willing to embark on a culinary adventure; the tiniest spoonful of anything the least exotic ends up splattered on the high chair tray and is followed by howls of outrage. Surely a few tins of unwholesome baby food cannot do any permanent harm to a baby reared on the *New Statesman* who, as soon as it is out of nappies will be into home-made quiche, farmhouses in the Dordogne and other trappings of the good life. I think it should stick out for tinned apricot custard while it can.

Flavia Corkscrew is on holiday for two weeks.

## With a smile and a song

### HAMBURG HIGHLANDER

Joachim von Ussar, 26 (below)

People think it strange when they find out I am German from Hamburg and you can have a lot of trouble with the very nationalist Scots. Then I pretend to be Irish. I can work on a pretty good Irish accent because I worked as a bagpipe maker in Ireland, which was interesting except he never paid me. The tartan is of the Queen's Own Highlanders and my act did not go down too well in Germany. The German folk scene has been dead since Adolf Hitler. So I decided to come over here and did not feel embarrassed about caring the kilt. What London did not need was another person playing Bob Dylan songs on a 12-string guitar and I tried



### PUNK AND JUDY

"Professor" Tony Pebble, 25 (above)

You can say I'm a punk. I'm a punk and Judy man. It's the oldest form of busking and I like it because Punk is an anarchist. I made all my own puppets and learned the trade from a man in Brighton. Really I am an actor and got into this five years ago because I hated being out of work. I was educated at Shafesbury and after my A levels went to Loughborough Theatre. But the street is more immediate. You have got to make an impression. You have got to hold their attention or they will just walk away. It is part of being a showman. My mother's a civil servant and my dad's a doctor and they are both pleased with what I do, now they



### BRAZILIAN BUSKER

Ricardo Reuter Ruas, 23 (above)

I understand it. People are very kind in this line of work and will teach you their skills. I was taught magic tricks by a lady called Party I shared a flat with and taught her to escape from a straitjacket. I do a bit of fire-eating and stunt work on the side. There is no such thing as plagiarism because everything has been done before and my act is not that different from the one seen by Samuel Pepys. The trouble I have at the moment is getting a reliable female partner. The girls I train always fall in love with nice young men. But I cannot complain to a bigger audience every day than any West End theatre. Not bad, eh?

For two months now I have been playing at Green Park. I am in England to study English and am Brazilian from Belo Horizonte where I am reading to be a writer. In Brazil we do not have buskers. A cleaning job I do in the evenings pays my tuition fees but this pays for my beers and theatres and things like that. It's good for me because I am meeting people and learning more English. People often find it funny when I sing in Portuguese because they cannot recognize the language. I use a little amplifier and I learnt the classical guitar in Brazil. Sometimes I do bossa nova or folk songs and if a friend comes with me we

### SAX APPEAL

Tina Graca, 22, Nuria Nogar, 23 (below)

When I start my act by coming out of a dustbin, I am all folded up inside and am charmed out by the saxophone like a snake out of a basket. Nuria's from Spain and does not speak English and we met when I was working over there. It does make a difference being a woman, especially being a contortionist, as men heckle or come up afterwards. I try to make fun of the act's sensuality. My parents approve of what I am doing as my dad was in Music Hall. A Hungarian acrobat who teaches in Brixton started me off five years ago and since then I have been to Spain and Latin America, where I joined a circus in São Paulo. It was fantastic. That is why the act is very circus-based but with a certain cabaret Fellini feel to things. I like the grotesque side of the circus so does Nuria, who had been playing sax for one year but studied the flute for eight years. We both like Spain; the audiences are much warmer. When we were there I had a monkey called Zecchinho who was part of the act. I really did love him but he would jump on the audience and he was not potty trained. At the moment we live in Vauxhall and are going to Poland for a theatre festival next month. My ambition is to study circus in Moscow. Do you think Ken Livingstone could help?



### FIDDLERS ON THE HOOF

Felicity Willis, 20, Janet Mathews, 21 (above)

Felicity:

I have been studying the violin for 10 years and we thought we would have a bash at busking. We are both at Trinity College of Music and it really helps financially. Where we play in Charing Cross is now very much a classical music area and we have both been astonished how easy it is. Eventually I want to get into an orchestra; I don't know which one but this is good practice playing in front of people. Many students don't do it because they are scared of the fines. Luckily we have not been caught yet. The police are all very nice and I think they turn a blind eye.

Janet:

Classics seem to be taking over especially in this station. We do not need an amplifier down here in the tunnels but we are going to get one for outside. Strange things have happened. We had a drunk who fell in one of the violin cases and broke it. Someone gave us a bottle of wine and we had a flasher who came back four times. Then someone thought we must be prostitutes despite the violins and offered £20 for Felicity. Another person promised to send us to Tokyo for three months playing in a palm-court orchestra. But it's worth it. In three and a half hours on our best day we made £60.

### AMPLIFIED ACROBATS

Charlie Pakal, 32, Terry Cole, 24 (right)

Charlie:

Terry:

We use a small stereo unit to help create the atmosphere. I am the patter-merchant of the act and if I was really good we would not need music. But it's nice to have it in the background. You have to get a link between the audience and the show. I'm from Walthamstow but I learned acrobatics with a circus in Italy and a troupe called the Medimas. My ambition was always to work in the circus and my parents are very proud of me. Before I started doing acrobatics I was working in a furniture factory making three-piece suites. Everyone is licensed to work here and there is no trouble. I run 10 miles a day and Charlie is teaching me new tricks.



Felicity:

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**DIARY**
**All clear**

A relative of the composer of the world's best-known Christmas carol, *Silent Night*, will be coming to London later this month for an unscheduled premiere at the South Bank summer festival. H. K. Gruber, who steps in to replace a work by Oliver Kaussen that will not be ready in time, is a great-great-nephew of Franz Xavier Gruber who wrote the tune of *Silent Night* on Christmas Eve 1818 in the Austrian village of Oberndorf. The family connection, says the contemporary Gruber, was revealed during the war when his mother was anxious to distract attention from some possible Polish ancestry. The link with the Christmas composer was sufficient to satisfy the Nazis that the Grubers need not be troubled further.

**Point taken**

The imperturbable John Timson and Brian Redhead, presenting *Radio 3's Today*, read a letter from an indignant listener on Friday protesting at their habit of abbreviating sentences by leaving out verbs. The correspondent deliberately wrote his protest with no verbs at all. "Point well made" said the radio rogues sympathetically. "Your complaint duly noted." Such sang

roid!

**Unkindest cut**

"Buy British," thought Menna Williams as she paid £3 extra to buy a pair of Wilkinson Sword pinking scissors rather than one "Made in Japan". Patriotic willed, though, when her husband later found on the display card "Original Fiskars - a trade mark of Oy Fiskars Ab, Finland", and on the handles "Made in Japan". Still, Mrs Williams says, the scissors work better than her old pair, which always functioned badly and only if held upside down. Those were made in Sheffield.

**Girl talk**

The latest pre-school vogue word in America is "awesome" as in "The Times Diary - isn't it awesome?" It is not too surprising, then, that the tycoon behind the Awesome Eye-wear Company proves to be a girl of only 14. Mardelle Brakke turned a \$1,000 profit in the last quarter, and when the president of Rainier National Bank refused her a \$5,000 loan on the grounds that it would be illegal for the bank to advance money to a minor without a parent's signed consent, she prevailed upon him to make the loan a personal one. American children, aren't they well awesome?

Further speculation as to the title *Gerry Fit* will take on entering the Lords is futile, as far as some of his former constituents are concerned. According to a graffitist in the Falls Road, it will be "Lord Flit of Dock".

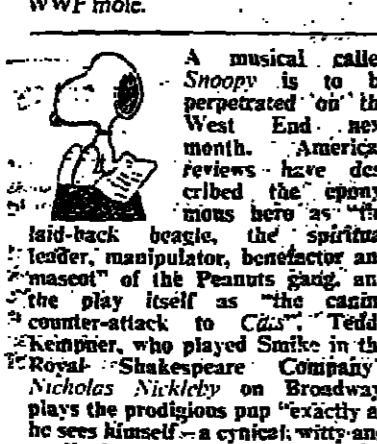
BARRY FANTONI


**Self service**

On an InterCity which came to a halt on its journey north the guard announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, we apologize for the delay. There is engineering work ahead. Do not stick your head out of the window. There's machinery alongside. If it knocks your head off, you will have to go back and fetch it yourself."

**On the wild side**

The World Wildlife Fund's annual report shows in its accounts an "exceptional item" debited over the past two years and totalling well over £200,000. Although that item is elaborated no further in the accounts themselves, supporters of the fund are welcome to ring up and inquire. They will be told that the mystery figures represent the cost of relocating WWF headquarters in 1981 from offices in the City to Godalming so unpopular a move that more than 20 of the staff of 35 refused to go along with it and had to be paid off. "I think that when companies are vaguely embarrassed about things they do tend to describe them as 'exceptional,'" giggles a WWF mole.



# A private life for the economy

by Walter Goldsmith

The speed with which the Labour Party/TUC economic strategy has disintegrated in the weeks following the general election gives Mrs Thatcher a remarkable opportunity to carry through the significant structural changes to the economy which British business wishes to see. Britain has unexpectedly acquired a commitment to the social market economy which extends to all significant political forces, for, as Peter Shore has pointed out, two out of four of the candidates for the Labour leadership seem to assume that Labour cannot regain power before 1993.

Of course, Labour economics spokesman will continue, for a time, to advance policies based on the TUC Economic Review, for job creation through vast public spending, dramatically increased social benefits, renationalization, and restoration of trade union legal immunities. But the foundations and credibility of these policies have been knocked away by Roy Hattersley's acceptance of the principle of privatization in his approach to council house sales, by Neil Kinnock's acceptance of the reality of continuing membership of the European Community, and by Peter Shore's declared aim to try to win back for Labour the upwardly mobile workers and their families who have gained tangible benefits from Mrs Thatcher's market economy.

So how should Mrs Thatcher entrench the social market economy in her first year of the new Government? As a first priority she should speed up nationalized industry privatization. In it is the key to the success of her Medium Term Financial Strategy. There are at least £10 billion worth of public sector assets which could be realized in the

Government's current term. Revenues averaging £1 billion a year would allow the Treasury to underwrite a tax-cutting strategy that is seriously behind target, and make a 25p in the £ basic rate of income tax.

Privatization on this scale would introduce benefits in increased competition and demonopolization, a reduction in the public sector's share of the gross domestic product and new chances for individual equity ownership and lower taxes. Most important of all, it would allow Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to announce in November a Medium Term Taxation Strategy to parallel the MTS and bolster ministerial tax-cutting enthusiasm.

At the same time Mrs Thatcher should induce Mr. Nicholas Ridley, the taxmen's political master, to call off their drive to reclassify large numbers of the self-employed as PAYE-paying employees. On Mr. Ridley's own admission, this quiet initiative has, since 1979/80, snuffed out some 100,000 potential small businesses.

Mrs Thatcher's second major drive should be to seize her chance to step up the pace of trade union law reform. Norman Tebbit would be well advised to bring forward his aim to make remaining union immunities conditional on the observance of agreed or reasonable disputes procedures.

Mrs Thatcher should advance on a third front. The preparedness of union leaders to engage in bilateral talks with ministers, even on the most sensitive areas of traditional union power, makes it a good time to re-

examine the future of ossified tripartite economic forums like Neddy, the National Economic Development Council.

Neddy has been talking fruitlessly for years about the inadequacies of Britain's education system to provide vocational training for young people in the quantities a reviving economy will need. Employers and unions have bawled the problem at last. Government has launched a technical and vocational education initiative to provide opportunities for 14- to 18-year-olds. But scattered pilot schemes taking a few thousand youngsters are inadequate to meet a massive failure of the comprehensive educational system. In the new climate, Mrs Thatcher could afford to make the scheme nationwide.

If nationalized industries, union law reform and the remnants of Britain's corporate state can be targeted now, Mrs Thatcher will have the time to tidy up important but tricky individual measures to liberalize the British economy. Occupational pension funds need legislative encouragement to open up the pensions market and strengthen the influence of individuals over their pension capital.

Mrs Thatcher cannot do it all. Employers, too, must play their part. In the new atmosphere more flexible employee communication and bargaining arrangements can be introduced to fill the void left by the increasing irrelevance of old-style British trade unionism. Free enterprise in Britain has rarely had so propitious a climate in which to entrench the principles of a free economy. We would be foolish indeed to miss the chance.

The author is director general of the Institute of Directors.

## Leslie Plommer on the background to the Seychelles elections

Victoria, Seychelles

It is a short drive up Liberation Road and on towards the president's house in the green hills behind the capital: to the steep roadside where the accident happened.

True to the state press law of diminishing stories three days elapsed before the news that was burning the Seychelles grapevine - the islands' most efficient institution - appeared as two short, uninformative sentences inside the official *Nation* newspaper. But by this time two fresh, flower-covered graves had appeared in the Mont Fleuri cemetery outside town to confirm the rumours - one of these graves containing the body of a corporal Michael Hoffman, no lover of the one-party government of President Albert René.

Murdered by the army in a night ambush, the whisperers said, the official version blamed a falling-out among thieves. A soldier named a survivor was nowhere near the scene, President René told *The Times*.

Whatever the truth, "the accident" a fortnight ago was the latest illustration of two facets of life behind the "splendour" of the Seychelles: the government's dictatorship leads a hazardous existence and most Seychellois fear the worst in such cases of their socialist government and its army.

There are political disappearances and strange deaths in these islands, and the knock on the door in the middle of the night, said a western diplomat who broadly endorses the René regime.

The disquiet and sense of repression persist beneath the surface despite the fact that as many observers agree, the average inhabitant has derived immense social benefit from this government. Mr James Mancharan, the former president now in comfortable exile in Putney since being ousted by Mr René in 1977, promoted tourism and hobnobbed at the poolside of an afternoons' party in a Cuban-trained security men - pistols tucked discreetly in leather handbags.

Big improvements in housing and

## Paradise lost: the shadow of suspicion in 'God's country'

a medical system that surpasses most in the Third World are directly credited to the René government, whose people enjoy one of the highest living standards in Africa, though at a heavy cost to the exchequer. The Seychelles "looks like the world as God meant it to be", Mr. Mancharan wrote in a slim volume of what he calls poetry, still on sale in Victoria.

But after a succession of plots and coups attempts, God's present president and his radio station and airport are under permanent guard, by foreign troops. Mr. Read is perhaps mindful that when, as prime minister, he seized power while Mr. Mancharan was away in London, it was done with only 35 armed men.

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For the past two years people have tended to be more afraid

President René said. A small, impressive man aged 47, who qualified as a barrister in London after an abortive run at the priesthood, he distinguishes himself from most leaders in the African region by an almost miraculous absence of rhetoric and bombast. "These fears... I don't know what has happened. I can't put my finger on it."

The midnight knock on the door is one reason, as a country active with informers. The President, whose desk bears a sign saying "What a beautiful day. Trust some bastards to house it up", gets a daily résumé of who is saying what about the government.

For complaints, the only official outlet is through the increasingly centralized party, which reaches into every national organization. But ministers dispute the widespread view that it has ceased to function as a conduit for dissatisfaction, while conceding that some officials' attempts to peddle rhetoric they understand only dimly as Marxism.

Tanzanian numbers have been run down from a peak of the 400 who put down the August 1982 mutiny which left nine officially dead, and, according to President René, 50 Seychellois officers and soldiers still detained. But the Tanzanian presence is still crucial for the government. "What I am" is a Sergeant Doe situation", one source said. "Someone who comes from nowhere within the Seychelles army. He could hold this place with 30 trained men."

President René, for his part, says he fears a coterie of 40 civilian plotters in the islands. And the local "populists" denied informal outlets for expression, safer from a general apprehension they cannot diagnose. Even the young, who generally support the governing Seychelles People's Progressive Party - its candidates stamped back into the National Assembly on a yes-no ballot over the weekend - look over their shoulders as they say: "Nobody trusts anybody in the Seychelles."

Things were going in the right direction: more pragmatism and less rhetoric, one of them said, looking back to before the recent murders.

Now the gap between what is said and what is done has, once again become the government's biggest political problem.

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Gerald Kaufman

## Sickness benefits for politicians

Among all the unfriendly statements about Mrs Thatcher's medical condition, the unofficial bulletins by Ms Denis Thatcher have outpaced the Duke of Gloucester's parades with ease. "She's flat on her back," the Prime Minister's husband elegantly pronounced. "She is not working."

Everyone is liable to sickness from time to time, and even the nation's political leaders are somewhat short of superhuman. What has focused particular attention on the Prime Minister's sick-bed is that she being known as "practically a non-stop activist, any pause in her healthy schedule arouses both comment and concern."

Politicians who never take a break from politics are unlikely after a time to be forced by some external circumstance to accept an interruption of their activities. Yet such a pause, planned voluntarily or otherwise, can be a welcome respite from the British economy. Occupational pension funds need legislative encouragement to open up the pensions market and strengthen the influence of individuals over their pension capital.

Mrs Thatcher cannot do it all. Employers, too, must play their part. In the new atmosphere more flexible employee communication and bargaining arrangements can be introduced to fill the void left by the increasing irrelevance of old-style British trade unionism. Free enterprise in Britain has rarely had so propitious a climate in which to entrench the principles of a free economy. We would be foolish indeed to miss the chance.

Full-time politicians soon alleged part-timers and diletantes. How can so-and-so really be taking the job seriously if he will keep tearing off to the opera or a football match - or perhaps more suspect - writing novels or even poetry? Anthony Crosland aroused amusement, mostly affectionate but in some quarters scornful, for insisting whether he might be, on watching *Match of the Day*. Many felt that Norman St John Stevas was consumed by frivolity because not only was he regularly seen at Covent Garden but because he exacerbated his transgression by actually seeming to enjoy it.

Of course, someone entrusted with the responsibility and welfare of the nation must take "the responsibility seriously. At the same time, he (or she) recognizes that the voters are not usually themselves thinking of him and what he does, and indeed prefer not to be bothered by him and what he does. Richard Crossman pointed out that politics is a "minority pursuit, almost a hobby, to be compared, say, with stamp-collecting."

If the politician wishes to be successful at his hobby he will come to understand those whose votes he seeks, by sharing not only their concerns, but their interests. These interests include gardening as well as the common agricultural policy; changes had begun after complaints of chaos in secondary education, and in a Cabinet that covers the ideological spectrum the "hardline" left-wing Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Jacques Hoddou, was shuffled aside in favour of the island's ultimate political animal, Dr Maxim Ferrari, a gynaecologist.

Smooth of tongue and round of feature, the doctor, who advances his own bedside theory of diplomatic success - "The women of this island" might, for "frankness and humanity" - has with his balanced approach to non-alignment put the joy back into diplomacy for western envoys in Victoria.

"Things were going in the right direction: more pragmatism and less rhetoric," one of them said, looking back to before the recent murders.

Now the gap between what is said and what is done has, once again become the government's biggest political problem.

And that, in a sense, is all it amounts to. All the key questions in relation to London's transport system - who is to pay for it, who will run it, how will London Transport link with British Rail -





## THE ARTS

Galleries: Michael Ratcliffe, in Vienna, reports on the flowering of exhibitions and entertainments to mark the tercentenary of the city besieged by the Turks

## How devils became delights

It was almost as if the Viennese needed reminding. "Was ist der Turk?" demanded the Augustinian friar Abraham a Sancta Clara in the early 1680s, proceeding at once, as firebrands will, to provide the answer. The Turk was the very simulacrum of Antichrist, he was decadent filth, ein verdammter Wellstrimmer, the hound of hell unchained.

Before many months were up, the hound of hell had stormed through Hungary, taken the suburbs of Vienna and was marching, with every sign of success, the walls below the Hofburg itself. The royal family had bolted, the citizens were eating donkey and cat; nothing but the relief of Vienna from the north stood between the all-conquering Ottoman army and Louis XIV, conspicuously inactive but watchful on the far side of the Rhine. Europe, in the time-honoured phrase, held its breath.

Vienna is celebrating the tercentenary of the traumatic second Turkish siege with a series of exhibitions and entertainments between now and the end of October. Asia begins not at the Landstrasse this summer but a mile or so away on the Kärntnerstrasse where the front of the Künstlerhaus is smothered in the enormous and jubilant replica of a Turkish campaign tent, and a large exhibition, *The Turks Before Vienna: Europe and the Decision on the Danube 1683*, flows across the road to the austere Historical Museum of Vienna, whose show it actually is.

Booty — sabres and banners, rifles, lanterns, tobacco tins, travelling tents of the Koran, carpets, saddles, turbans and drums all left behind in the Turkish rout — has returned to Vienna from all over Europe, and been added to maps, letters, diaries and paintings from the city collections and beyond. By far the most frightening objects on display belong not to the terrible Turk but to the uniforms of John Sobieski's Polish Hussars, loaned from the National Museum in Cracow; great feathered wings grow out of their backs like angels of death. In the simulated battle, and sole concession to bloodthirstiness, at the heart of the show, the Turks are culturally clobbered into the ground, like the Old Believers in Mussorgsky's *Khovanshchina*, by the brutal and triumphant imperative of baroque brass. Elsewhere, all is sobriety and circumspection.

Had Vienna fallen, perhaps The Most Christian King in Versailles would have delivered the decisive blow to Islam somewhere in Germany, with modest assistance from us; or perhaps he would have cooked up a deal with the Sultan beside which the



Turkish barber's shop, from *Austria and the Ottomans*

caravan of "influence" at Yalta and Potsdam in our own time would have looked innocent indeed. Louis is represented in the Künstlerhaus by a boyish but resonant signature on the treaty concluding the Thirty Years War, and by a suitably mean portrait from the French national collections: the right arm is languidly extended in that conventional gesture of the time which becomes so familiar as you walk round this show.

Painters had a hard time of it honouring the great day with the human material to hand. None of them attempted to make Sobieski or the Emperor Leopold I look other than they were: the lumpen Sobieski, whose intervention was decisive, more like a steward than a king; Leopold, whose depressing face follows you round from room to room, like a dog who knows its day will never come, as the tipped quintessence of Habsburg inbreeding, who would rather dress up and write operas than repel the Turk. (Two of his pieces — *Il tutto dell'universo* and *Il figliuolo prodigo* — were given at the University Church in Vienna last month.) In fact, the dog's day did

come: Leopold used with some brilliance the victory he had done so little to achieve, but he never strode past pampered jades of Asia into the Grand Vizier's tent in the manner depicted here.

He was still prudently way up-stream when Poles, Lorrainers and Bavarians came bloodily down through the vineyards of the Wienerwald in the nick of time. After fierce fighting, the overparted Turks fled — leaving behind them, according to Viennese lore, the coffee-house, the croissant, the horse-chestnut, the lila, the Turkish bath and the military band, all marvellous embellishments of Austrian life to this day.

These benefits did not all arrive overnight, of course, but there has always been an ambivalence to Austria's relations with the mortal enemy in the East which has tempered her required militancy with quizzical delight. Within twenty years of the siege, a Turkish delegation to Vienna were charmingly pictured playing games outside their lodgings in the city; in the 1740s a Turkish ball was held in the Winter Riding School and Maria Theresa was painted in Turkish dress. *Alla turca*, based on the swash of the Janissaries' band, was a popular musical mode for more than half a century and "the magnanimous Turk" a stock figure of Rococo and early Romantic drama: fewer than a hundred years separate the hound of hell unchained from Mozart's Pasha Selim. *The Turks before Vienna* follows the popular "memory of 1683" through these and other themes as far as the *Jugendstil* version of Theresian Ottomanism: Alfred Roller's designs for *Der Rosenkavalier* in 1910.

We are a long way from 1683. Or are we? Like all large historical exhibitions, this one is subtly coloured by the context of today. We live in ecumenical times and expectations of *détente*. The Austrians, like the Swedes, strive for a creative non-alignment between the political systems which have replaced the seventeenth-century confrontation of Christianity and Islam, and this exhibition reflects these claims to cosmopolitanism with palmstreaked faiminedness.

Not only does it stress the military and diplomatic contributions of the Poles and Vatican respectively to the relief of Vienna, it expands on the splendours of Ottoman civilization that would have been less than apparent to the towns and villages of Hungary and Lower Austria in 1683. To this end, a selection of Turkish textiles have been loaned by the



Girls making music, from *The Turks Before Vienna*

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which are among the loveliest things to be seen in Vienna this summer, but the approach pulls the show in too many directions at once, particularly when the iconography of the main event is limited, as here. One representation of the breakthrough on the Kahlenberg, after all, is much like another.

More successful, because smaller and more single-minded, is *Austria and the Ottomans* at the National Library, which takes the theme of ambivalence and intelligent curiosity and sticks to it. Through nearly four hundred books, documents, letters and prints, this exhibition follows the history of a fascination from the fall of Constantinople in 1453 to the

wartime alliance of 1915: magnificent calligraphy, journals of men in the field, scenes of Turkish life.

"On trouve encore," wrote a privy councillor from Lorraine in his diary of the campaign, "des janissaires que les turcs va avaient laissé à la garde de 3 mil sacs de biscuits. On prit les janissaires et on distribua les biscuits à l'armée." And not before time, he added. One small incident in a very rough war, straightforwardly set down and read beneath the very summit of the Viennese Baroque, which, but for the events of 1683, would never have flowered at all, Fischer von Erlach's incomparable library, brings the whole year to life. Three thousand sacks of biscuits and *Austria Triumphant*.

It is becoming easier all the

## Promenade Concerts

## Hippolyte et Aricie

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Rameau's glorious, long-prepared first opera arrived at the Proms on Saturday from Aix, where it was seen by Hilary Finch for this page. The chorus, orchestra and conductor remained the same, and so did many of the principals, but of course we were without the production by Pier-Luigi Pizzi and instead in the dread territory of the "semi-staged" performance. With singers in evening dress gesturing vaguely, the effect was of a game of charades entered upon without much zest. It was best to keep one's eyes on the libretto, generously provided with the programme, and let the music tell its own story.

This it did. The problems of the Rameau style are enormous, involving, besides all the period conventions, a quite special fusion of luxurious sophistication with an almost naive directness. These are characters who belong in a highly formal world, bounded by rules that had lasted for three generations in French opera, and moved by the same emotions of noble self-sacrifice, love, jealousy and distaste that had become ever more refined in their expression; and yet Rameau makes them speak afresh with luminous candour. It is a fragile combination, requiring from

the singers both polished ornateness and a palpitating vulnerability.

John Alen and Rachel Yarker as the title couple achieved this excellently. So, too, did Suzanne Flon as the terrible prettiness of Diana's music, the goddess careless of human beings in her pursuit of sport and *amour propre*. Jennifer Smith, who had been Diana in Aix, moved to the centre of the action as Phaedra, and brought to the role stylishly cool yet penetrating characterization matched by beautifully poised singing. She discovered the emptiness of spirit in Rameau's Phaedra, and also, in her marvellous, quick-moving scene with Hippolytus, the nerviness. There was also a new Theseus in Ulrik Cold, a towering figure who could not save the lame second act but became splendid later in the opera, allowing a natural voice to sound through the embellishments of the vocal music.

Spendid support came from others, including Jules Bastin as three paternal divinities and Jean-Claude Orliac displaying a tight, light tenor in various small parts. The Monteverdi Choir held a small, lively and exact team, and the English Baroque Soloists, under John Eliot Gardiner, showed they know every yearning sigh in the score, every tripping dance step.

## Paul Griffiths

precedes the final yearning for death.

Isobel Buchanan sang with an aptly darkish voice, although there could have been more rapture and, in places, more accuracy in her reading. Ralph Holmes, the violinist, gave his part with an appropriate capriciousness, here tender, there wifly, while Mr Davies and the BBC Symphony Orchestra were mercurial and sensitive to the gloriously wrought textures.

Earlier, we had been given, in Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, a fair indication of Mr Davies's extraordinary ability. There, he chose spacious tempos and kept every detail in immaculate perspective, never allowing a time to blossom too rapidly and never losing the effect of a wind chord or string tremolo through understatement, exaggeration or carelessness.

Such attention to detail equally benefits Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*. Far from depicting an uncontrolled brutality, which it sometimes seems to do, the work was heard as a picture of a highly stylized ceremony. And how refreshing the mood ranges from the desolation of the opening "Quel lugubre o qual pinto", whose slowly descending and overlapping scales create an atmosphere of primeval force, to the anger which

## Fascinating ambiguity of tinsel and real sterling

John, Paul, George, Ringo... and Bert

Young Vic

Up to now the repertoire of sure-fire touring-pocket-musical-for-kids' revivals has consisted mainly of *Joseph, Joseph, Godspell*, and *Joseph*. But Willy Russell's *Beatles* musical of 1974 now shows that it was overdue for revival and should have been there all the time. Its irony and bitterness ensure that it is not performance-proof, but David Togin's production, however technically polished and fast, has not left its brains at the stage door.

It would benefit from a stronger ending than the present one, which leaves Bert in a passive role, harking back to the great days of the group he cheered and refusing to recognize what music has become. But the show's central idea is indestructible and would work even for a Marian audience not knowing one end of a guitar from the other.

That working itself up from nothing, achieving success which can barely be comprehended, finding itself at the mercy of the publicity that depends on that and watching everything senselessly crumbling away, that will go on happening in the age of the new groups, and it hardly needs the sight of a "plastic man" taking their place to make an audience feel the waste.

The four lads themselves are scarcely look-alikes, but they



Peter Capaldi (John) left, Martin Stone (Ringo), David Marrick (Paul), Wayne Jackman (George) and company

play and lark about together as if they had known each other all their lives. Maybe that is what comes of having a choreographer as director.

Paul (David Marrick) is stocky and Ringo (Martin Stone) is a resentful ferret with feeble sideburns, but they trace a strong, straight line from the hungry beginnings through hysteria at Epstein's first contract to mobbing crowds at American airports and final disintegration on a film set, as John (Peter Capaldi) and Yoko

snuggle under a quilt and Ringo mouths his lines while improbably clutching Yorick's skull.

One of the destructive impacts of success, clearly, has had centrifugal force and exposed the individualities frustrated in any group forced into a common identity and identical suits put on like straitjackets.

Vicky Silva stars from the piano upstairs left, accompanying her to the stage as she soars gloriously through Beatles songs often chosen as an ironic comment on their downward

path. (How many Russell numbers were there in the original? Only one is left.)

Bert (Ben Stevens) is an anchor-man carrying little irony: he provides the framework as a Liverpool boy who knows them so well that when Wings are billed in a present-day theatre (well, assuming John is still here) he queues up for the curtain call.

Victy Silva stars from the piano upstairs left, accompanying her to the stage as she soars gloriously through Beatles songs often chosen as an ironic comment on their downward

## Dance

angles and out of synch, has possibilities, but with small screens in a large room it does not work. From the third row, I could just about follow it in what about those in the tenth row? Adding a live dancer dimly glimpsed in the darkness behind compounded the problem.

For Part IV, television's evening's programme, plus shots of some flowers burning — there's a video nasty for you — provided only a decor, while Clark performed a long, individual and fascinating solo, wearing a costume at first sexually ambivalent and finally specifically feminine when he changed into a tutu and wispy white rags. A packed house seemed nonplussed, but applauded the dancing.

## John Percival

After the interval, the stage is left entirely to Clark, a tough-looking young man in boots whom I imagine to be his video collaborator, Cerith Wyn Evans, and three television sets on wheeled trolleys, complete with video machines. The idea of showing fragmented sections of one dance, from different

value that first made the ballet's reputation back in 1910.

Whereas Tuglia plays Zobeide as a hot-blooded woman, Calderini makes her a little girl. That is not what the choreographer intended, but it does make sense: explaining the Shah's patronising fondness, her quick piqûre at the slightest neglect and the amazed delight with which she gazes at the Golden Slave just like a new

Maurizio Bellezza, as her enthusiastic plaything, danced eagerly but began to lose stamina towards the end, and he does the eccentric steps better than the classical ones.

Van Cauwenbergh has become a powerful, robust dancer who complements Tuglia's performance effectively. Michael Pink brought an alert authority to Shah Sharay, and the matinée trio of Odalisques actually managed to let the audience see that the dancer is about sexual desire.

Tuglia makes the point in the opening passage by the way she fondles the ankle of the Shah, at whose feet she is lying. Once her master is away and her favourite slave out of his cell, she knows how to give the corny old routines the shock

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## PUBLISHING

## Law against justice

It was widely noticed the other day that Frederick Warne, Bedford Square publishers of *Peter Rabbit* and the other animals in Beatrix Potter's delicious menagerie, had been sold to S. Pearson & Son, owners of the *Financial Times* as well as of Penguin Books.

What was less commented upon was that, on the same day, Messrs Warne made an unqualified apology in court for publishing a libel of the 92-year-old Lieutenant-General Sir John Everts. They also paid his expenses and are to make an appropriate contribution to a charity of the General's choosing. Messrs Warne had, in *Our Enemies in the French* by the military historian Anthony Mockler, published a book which questioned General Everts's judgment and ability in 1941 when he was a divisional commander during the dispute between Britain and the Vichy French in Syria. Mr Mockler also referred to him as "Mad Jack" and made other uncharitable comments.

Mr Mockler is a fairly swashbuckling character and he may or may not have checked whether General Everts was still alive. Had he not been, no libel would have been perpetrated because the dead cannot be libelled. I would not want for a second to suggest that Mr Mockler and Messrs Warne, by publishing the book (and custom has it that, although they are involved, printers and bookellers are not usually indicted), did not commit a libel. The courts have adjudicated that they did. What I would submit is that for a statement or opinion to cease to be libellous, or potentially libellous, merely (yes, merely) because someone has had the misfortune of dying may make legal sense but not in terms of commonsense, letters, objectivity and freedom of expression.

Had Mr Mockler's book been published after General Everts's death, his family and friends clearly would have been upset by the untrue things said about him but, paradoxically, because they could in law do nothing about it, Mr Mockler's assessment would have been but one in the common pool of views about General Everts. Another author could have refuted Mr Mockler with appropriate evidence and argument, both in the public prints and in a book. It is becoming easier all the

time for those who believe themselves, for whatever reason, to be depicted unfairly in books, or who would simply like to have a go, to reach for a writ and take action; and the libel laws being in the condition they are, for them to have a sporting chance of winning, and having a book withdrawn from circulation. If Mr Mockler, as a fairly well-known historian, is as legally he is, entitled to publish his views about the accident of whether that person is alive or dead, the idea of free expression is surely brought into question.

Publishers at present are in a dilemma about libel, both because sending manuscripts to be read by experienced libel lawyers is increasingly expensive and because lawyers are being more tentative in advising. Novels are not even immune. One going the rounds of publishers is written by a respected and successful author who, until her recent divorce, was married to a figure in the public eye. The novel is about a divorce. The former husband declines to say whether General Everts was still alive. Had he not been, no libel would have been perpetrated because the dead cannot be libelled. I would not want for a second to suggest that Mr Mockler and Messrs Warne, by publishing the book (and custom has it that, although they are involved, printers and bookellers are not usually indicted), did not commit a libel. The courts have adjudicated that they did. What I would submit is that for a statement or opinion to cease to be libellous, or potentially libellous, merely (yes, merely) because someone has had the misfortune of dying may make legal sense but not in terms of commonsense, letters, objectivity and freedom of expression.

The libel laws should be amended so that if, for instance, Mr Mockler wrote what he did about General Everts in good faith, as a responsible writer believing what he wrote to be true, that should be taken substantially into account. And people should not believe, a scrupulous novelist is impugning their public or private reputations. Novelists may not be the souls of discretion, and fiction is written for various reasons, but not simply to bring into disrepute former husbands, friends or even acquaintances.

E. J. Craddock

## Television

## Grimly authentic

Time was when the Mersey bid fair to become our own Swanee River. Along its banks the quaintly underprivileged grittily survived with lugubrious humour, wry resilience and a patois recognizably English but delightfully idiosyncratic. They even evolved their own music. For a time, after their discovery in the Sixties, they were lovable.

Conventional wisdom (ie, television) has now relocated Merseyside on the Styx, in one of the less suburban circles of hell. The first episode of *One Summer* (Channel 4) plunged us into a cross between *The Blackboard Jungle* and *West Side Story*, where apathetic passers-by refuse aid to the mugged, juvenile gangs brandish knives and not curries over disputed territory, and even the most sympathetic teachers are robbed by schoolboys whose smooth organization and impeccable teamwork mark them out as future candidates for Queen's Award to Industry.

Billy is streetwise, contemptuous of school though dissatisfied with the aimless bragg

## Stock Exchange Prices

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## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 1. Dealings End, Aug 12. 5 Contango Day, Aug 15. Settlement Day, Aug 22.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																							
SHIRTS	Even. Ld. 1982 1000	13.375 0.675	561.6m Am. First Prod. 156	18 0.7 0.6 0.5	-0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5	524.7m Ferrari 649	18 0.7 0.6 0.5	-0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5	33.7m Mollins 115	18 0.7 0.6 0.5	-0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5	240.6m Unilever 110	18 0.7 0.6 0.5	-0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5	377.0m Do. B' 100	18 0.7 0.6 0.5	-0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5	576.0m Murray West 100	18 0.7 0.6 0.5	-0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5			
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Investment  
and  
FinanceCity Editor  
Anthony Hilton

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## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 723.0  
FT Gilts: 79.03  
FT All Share: 450.87  
Bargains: 20,026  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index: 97.67  
New York: Dow Jones  
Average: 1183.29  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index: 8,946.66  
Hongkong: Hang Seng  
Index: 1,028.25  
Amsterdam: 148.1  
Sydney: ASX Index: 588.8  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index: 954.20  
Brussels: General  
Index: 132.04  
Paris: CAC Index: 131.4  
Zurich: SVA General: 294.9

## CURRENCIES

LONDON  
Sterling \$1.4855  
Index 84.3  
DM 3.9875  
Fr 12.00  
Yen 362.50  
Dollar  
Index 129.0  
DM 2.6810

NEW YORK  
Sterling \$1.4870  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 0.571595  
SDR 20.708664

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Anglo Nordic Holdings, Edinburgh Securities, Grosvenor Group, Manchester Ship Canal, Relyon Group.  
Finals: Ailsa Investment Trust, Euston Centre Properties, Murray Caledonian Investment Trust, Oceania Assets, Stock Conversion and Investment.  
TOMORROW: Interims: AARON-SON, James and Gibon, Barstow-Ever, Commercial Union Assurance, Ellerman Lines, Fleming Mercantile, Heywood, Williams Group W Jackson, Ocean Transport and Trading, Renown Incorporated, Rotaflex, and Smith and Nephew.  
Finals: Crouch Group, Reardon Smith Line, United Packaging.  
WEDNESDAY - Assurance, Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, Rice Brothers, Securicor, Security Services.  
Finals: Cooper Industries, English Association Group, Ewart New Northern, General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance, Parkfield Foundries, Property Security Investment Trust.  
THURSDAY - Interims: BOC (Quarterly), IF and JH Braine, Davies and Metcalfe, East Lancashire Paper Group, F and C Enterprise Trust, Ley's Foundations and Engineering, Plessey (quarterly), Racal (Overseas), Royal Dutch Petroleum, "Shell", Royal Dutch Shell, Transport and Trading, T1 Group, Ultramar, Williams Holdings, Finer, London and Gartmore Investment Trust, Star Computer Group.  
FRIDAY - Interims: Alliance Trust, Ault and Wiborg, Prestige Group. Final: Owen and Robinson.

## ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Brangreen Group, Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, EC2 (10.00); Leg Group, Gledhill Hall, 9 Montague Close, EC1 (12.15).  
TOMORROW - Charter Consolidated, Caxton Suite, London International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, EC1 (noon).  
WEDNESDAY - Tar Products, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (noon); Brown & Tawse, Kingsway West, Dundee (noon); Chubb & Son, Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, SW1 (noon); Comfort Hotels International, Rainbow Street, 99 Kensington High Street, (entrance Deny Street) W8 (10.30); Pitloch Holdings, Pitloch, Perthshire, Kincardine, UK (noon).  
TUESDAY - Robert Fleming Holdings, 8 Crosby Square, EC3 (noon); Mortgate Mortgagors Holdings, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Mortgate Place, EC2 (noon); Symonds Engineering, Room 100, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (11.30).  
FRIDAY - Memory Computer, Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Dublin 4 (11.00).

Japan wants  
cheaper coal

Japanese steel companies are to ask for significant reductions in the price of American and Canadian coking coal to be shipped under long-term contracts.

The aim will be to bring long-term prices more in line with price cuts won in this year's round of annual price negotiations when Australian shippers accepted cuts of about 20 per cent.

The Japanese are concerned over the wide gap between long-term contract prices, established while the market was near a peak, and the present market price for coal.

Japan's economy is likely to grow only 2.9 per cent this year compared with 4.8 per cent which had been planned, according to the State Statistics Institute which estimates that inflation will be 30 per cent instead of the 20 per cent target. The trade deficit for the first five months of this year was \$1,500m (£1,013m).

BRAZIL's inflation rate last month rose to 13.3 per cent from 12.3 per cent in June and 6.1 per cent in July last year.

Gatwick rail link is favourite for privatization experiment

## Lawson may let state industry raise private cash for special projects

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Treasury has reluctantly agreed after years of study and argument to consider an experiment in private fund-raising by the nationalized industries. The move could mark a shift away from the Government's rigid privatization programme.

Under pressure from employers and the trade unions, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has agreed that a voluntary scheme from the ranks of the state corporations could be allowed to raise private capital for a specific project.

Top of the list is likely to be the British Rail plan to launch a bond to finance the upgrading of the Victoria to Gatwick rail link, which could involve several millions of pounds of investment. Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, and Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of the Gatwick-based British Caledonian airline, are both in favour of a "dedicated", privatized, rapid rail service.

The airport's expansion and its growing popularity among travellers, could make the rail

link highly profitable, it is argued, as well as provide some private finance for the upgrading of BR stations on the route and for improved rolling stock.

Other possibilities are combined heat and power schemes to be financed jointly by electricity boards, local councils and private capital, and new road schemes financed privately with the capital repaid by the state and raised from tolls or royalties from users.

Discussions between the

Government and state industries over the raising of private finance have been overshadowed by the strong commitment of Mrs Thatcher's Administration to full privatization of the nationalized sector. Ministers have been keen not to be deflected from this goal by talk of joint financing deals.

However, Mr Lawson came under strong pressure at last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Com-

cil, which he chairs, to acknowledge that handing-off to the private sector may take many years in the case of some industries; in the meantime reliance on public funds could be reduced by raising funds on the private market.

The controversy over nationalized industries' access to private finance goes back at least to the autumn of 1981 when a working party was set up to investigate the issue. It included representatives of

## £3,000m gas sell-off proposed

The Government is

considering plans to raise £3,000m from the sale of shares in the British Gas Corporation. The move to sell a 51 per cent stake in the company by floated shares on the stock market would constitute the second largest privatization measure by the Government after the proposed sale of British Telecom.

Mr Peter Walker, the new

Energy Secretary, and his fellow

ministers at the Department of Energy, have made a review of the privatization plans a priority since taking office. They are expected to present a range of options to the Cabinet in the autumn, including possible privatization of much of the electricity industry and perhaps even some mining operations.

Discussions over the sale of

rooms and various on-shore and off-shore oilfields, have already reached an advanced stage. But the Government has yet to decide whether to float a new public company to privatize the oil assets or sell them by auction. A decision on selling the gas showrooms separately has also been delayed by fears that consumer safety may be put at risk by a hurried sale of assets.

CBI, TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group (NICG) and was chaired by Sir William Ryrie, then a permanent secretary at the Treasury and now permanent secretary at the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign Office.

The working party's report said that funds raised in the private sector could be additional to money provided from the National Loans Fund and need not affect the public sector borrowing requirement because Government guarantees on borrowings could be eliminated.

Another criterion was that state industries should increase efficiency to pay for the extra interest they would incur on private money.

A progress report presented to last week's Neddry meeting by the Treasury and the NICG said that, despite a considerable amount of work, no private finance had been introduced into nationalized industries or other public sector investment.

## City Editor's Comment

Options run out  
on interest rates

There comes a stage in the life of all governments when events seem to foreclose the options. British governments, in particular, have wrestled vainly with the economy in the post war period, and the last Conservative Administration was apparently luckier than many, if unemployment is excepted.

But there are some uncomfortable signs that luck may be running out already for Mrs Thatcher's second administration. The problem is widely considered to be the dollar. In the absence of corrective action by the Federal Reserve Board the pressure on British interest rates should intensify. But the Prime Minister has a strong dislike of high interest rates.

In that event, ironically, real interest rates would be appreciably less than today. The shape of the yield curve would depend greatly on how the markets viewed inflation long term, but the higher short term nominal rates seem likely to bring gross domestic product growth down to below 2 per cent again.

The size of the Government's problem, therefore, is that even if it lets the pound - the least rigid variable - depreciate, interest rates will go up by enough to raise the spectre of the recovery petering out in 1985.

Inflation will rise faster, and hopes of reducing the growth rate of unemployment, let alone cutting the number of jobless absolutely, will be dashed. What will be the options then?

## IN BRIEF

• Nigeria has reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a loan package to help it out of its economic crisis, the transport minister, Mr Umaru Dikko said yesterday. He said the IMF had not insisted on a devaluation.

• Rolls Royce is to supply two turbines, which will use flared gas to produce electricity in Rivers State, Nigeria, under an Export Credits Guarantee Department-insured loan of £19.5m.

## P&amp;O chairmanship statement due today

By Andrew Cornelius



Inchcape: expected to step down

Lord Inchape, chairman of P & O, has promised to make a statement to shareholders today on the future of the company. The move comes after growing speculation that he is about to be replaced as chairman by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, recently appointed as deputy chairman.

A decision is due to be taken on the chairman of P & O by Mr Sterling, who has been widely anticipated since Trafalgar House launched its £300m takeover for the P & O shipping and property group.

The appointment of Mr Sterling would heighten speculation that P & O is preparing to merge with Town & City Properties, the property group which he also chairs.

Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House, has previously indicated that he would not go ahead with the takeover bid if P & O were to merge with Town & City.

Lord Inchape, Mr Richard Adams, chief executive of P & O, and Mr Oliver P & O's managing director, were all due to retire at the time of the Trafalgar bid, but decided to stay on until the bid was out of the way.

But the emergence of Mr Sterling as a candidate for the chairmanship of P & O is seen as a potentially greater threat to the takeover attempt.

## Arms group seeks to raise £43m

By Our Financial Staff

International Signal & Control Group, the US-based electronics weapons company which won a London stock market quotation last year, launches a big fund-raising exercise today.

The group hopes to raise £43m from an offer for sale of 34.6 million new shares at a minimum tender price of 125p. At the same time, existing shareholders will be given one free share for each share already owned.

The funds will be used to pay for the acquisition of Marquardt, a California-based arms contractor which provides steering equipment for US military aircraft.

The offer for sale is the group's second big effort to raise funds since it gained a London listing. When it came to the market last year, it raised £30m, also by an offer for sale.

International Signal came to London rather than New York for its share quote because the American disclosure requirements would demand the release of the names of its customers.

By Our Financial Staff

The price of North Sea oil is expected to remain steady until the late autumn despite spot market contracts which are being negotiated at up to \$1.30 above present contract levels.

Activity in the spot markets, where excess oil supplies are disposed and shortfalls in deliveries made up, has been increased by fears of production losses from the BP Forties field where accidental damage has closed one of the four production platforms.

Last week's price rise by the Soviet Union was 50 cents a barrel, less than expected and has confirmed industry speculation that a recent rise in heavy crude prices in particular cannot be sustained.

The British National Oil Corporation, the trading arm of the Government's North Sea oil interests, normally negotiates prices on a quarterly basis.

However, neither the oil companies' operation in the North Sea, which sell to ENOC or its customers, have requested renegotiation of the third-quarter pricing scheme.

## CEGB rules out French deal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board has ruled out a

partnership agreement with its French counterpart to build a £2bn fast breeder reactor (FBR) power station at a British site. But it will announce in the next few months a programme to develop FBRs with the French and other EEC generating authorities.

Development of FBR power stations in Britain suffered a setback six months ago when Mr Nigel Lawson, who was then energy secretary, announced a slowing down in the research programme.

Environmental opposition to FBRs, escalating development costs and the delays in the inquiry into the siting of a new nuclear power station at Sizewell, Suffolk, seemed to rule

out Britain going ahead with FBRs on a commercial scale.

However, enthusiasm for the project within industry, particularly from Sir Walter Marshall who left the UK Atomic Energy Authority a year ago to become chairman of the CEGB and from Mrs Thatcher who is in favour of nuclear power, has led to a new surge of interest at Cabinet level in the FBR programme.

FBRs use uranium and plutonium, produced by existing nuclear power stations from uranium, 60 times more efficiently than existing reactors.

The French have run into financial problems with their FBR programme - "they are apologetic for reducing their programme to only one new station every two months" - he is less impressed by the operating efficiency of some of their projects.

which they hope can be offset by Britain "buying into" their programme and ordering French equipment.

The French have also encountered technical problems which they believe, can be solved by tapping British expertise.

Because of this, the French have made initial approaches to the CEGB and also have some support from the pro-lobby within UK Atomic Energy Authority.

However, although Sir Walter admires the French for going ahead with their nuclear programme, he is less impressed by the operating efficiency of some of their projects.

In brief

• Nigeria has reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a loan package to help it out of its economic crisis, the transport minister, Mr Umaru Dikko said yesterday. He said the IMF had not insisted on a devaluation.

• Rolls Royce is to supply two turbines, which will use flared gas to produce electricity in Rivers State, Nigeria, under an Export Credits Guarantee Department-insured loan of £19.5m.

## Tricentrol joins in China oil exploration drive

By Our Energy Correspondent

Tricentrol, the British independent oil company, has followed BP into development of China's offshore oil industry in the South China Sea. The area has been described by oil industry analysts as a "new North Sea" and as the last possible offshore oil area.

The Chinese Government yesterday awarded the second drilling concession in the Pearl River Basin of South China Sea to a consortium headed by Occidental whose chairman, Dr Arman Hammer, officially signed the contract. Tricentrol has a 10 per cent share of the consortium.

The new contract takes the British company into the Far East for the first time. Its main centre of activity so far

is in the North Sea. America, Italy and onshore developments in Britain.

While BP can justifiably claim that the awarding of the first big contract to it is a reflection of the esteem in which the Chinese hold the company, Tricentrol's serious approach to the contract has impressed the Chinese energy department.

The other main partner in the Occidental-Tricentrol consortium is the French company Elf. It is the French who are likely to lead the next stage of exploration in the Chinese offshore area. Some US companies have been disappointed with preliminary exploration, but over the weekend the French group CFP announced a big oil find in the Weizhou area.

Priority will be given to cutting inflation, still about 16 per cent, but targeted by the government to fall to 10 per cent next year. It hopes to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement from 16 per cent of gross domestic product to 15.5 per cent, which means holding it at £180,000m (£34,000m), instead of allowing it to increase next year to £120,000m (£51,000m).

The Christian Democrats and Republican partners insist that wages should not increase in real terms for three years.

There is talk of trimming further the system of automatic wage indexation, under a social pact with the unions. Interest

rates were expected to remain high.

Signor Craxi has agreed key economic ministries for coalition partners who stand for orthodoxy and austere policies.

Signor Giovanni Goria, the Christian Democrats, has remained at the Treasury. Signor Bruno Visentini, of the Republicans, is Finance Minister; and Signor Pietro Longo, of the Social Democrats, is Budget Minister.

## Call for unitary tax to be abolished

By Michael Prest

President Reagan is under increasing pressure to decide within the next two or three months whether to abolish unitary taxation. It is possible, however, that Mr Reagan will prefer compromise legislation which would exempt foreign companies from the unitary taxes levied by American states.

Under unitary taxation, otherwise known as worldwide combined reporting, a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage of its operations represent of the worldwide sales, payroll, assets or profits of the group of which that company is part.

The result can be much higher tax bills because companies normally pay tax only on their local profits, and that tax can be offset against tax payable in their country or state of origin.

Mr Reagan will be briefed on the issue by the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, which consists of representatives of the main departments of state and members of the President's staff.

The unitary tax dispute erupted again in June when the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to levy taxes by this method in *Container Corporation vs California*.

A clause in the double taxation treaty between Britain and the United States, which would have abolished unitary tax, was rejected by Congress in 1980.

The President now finds himself at the centre of a propaganda war being fought between foreign opponents of unitary taxation, including 60 British companies, and partisans of states rights.

The Council on Economic Affairs might decide that the US Solicitor General should file an *amicus curiae* brief in support of *Container Corporation*'s petition for a re-hearing of the Supreme Court case.

Unitary taxation has become the latest trade issue to cause friction between the United States and its partners Britain, the EEC, Japan and America's multinationals have protested about the "extra-territoriality" implied.

The British Embassy in Washington is devoting considerable time and effort to building support on Capitol Hill. Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, is believed to have told the British Ambassador to Washington a month ago that the Administration will consider legislation to reverse the Supreme Court finding.

**City institutions in change - 1: The Bank of England by Peter Wilson-Smith and Graham Searjeant**

When Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, patrician chairman of the National Westminster Bank, was appointed as the new Governor of the Bank of England, he was naturally deluged with queries about his views on monetary control, the future of sterling and like economic matters of moment. They have periodically thrust the Bank of England into the limelight for at least a generation.

As the present seasonal currency upsurge demonstrates, some things do not change. Yet the search for the new appointee's economic mind was largely an anachronism, a relic of the days when the Governor could have a decisive influence on one half of a government's economic strategy.

The Governor's American counterpart, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, still plays this role. In Britain, the Governor has long been an agent of the Chancellor's will. In the past few years, the control operated by the Treasury, since it discovered money, has become much more detailed and comprehensive.

Yet paradoxically, the spread of a new philosophy from Downing street, in changing the role of the Bank of England, seems sure to make Mr Leigh-Pemberton a much more directly-powerful figure than his predecessors.

Planted at the centre of the square mile, the Bank was traditionally seen as the government's representative in the City and the City's representative in Whitehall, doubling as an informal head monitor to bankers in particular, and financial markets in general.

In the generation of the managed economy, this informal role became dwarfed by the sheer technical business of managing and manipulating sterling, interest rates and the debt markets so vital to government borrowing in ever larger amounts.

That role became increasingly impossible, as occasional disastrous mistakes on the exchange rate demonstrated so clearly in 1976. Yet it lasted into the Thatcher era, when phase one monetarism left the Bank with the awesome task of removing inflation simply by the manipulation of markets.

The Bank has never got the hang of managing the money supply to this day, producing endless clever schemes that merely end in discretion. But the lesson was at last learnt. And with it, is coming an undramatic revolution in the role of the Bank of England.

It will manipulate less and less, but the new era, given over to free market forces, will give it a supervisory role of far greater authority than ever before; not so much the head monitor, more the cat keeping the City mice in their place.

The British banks, deposit-taking and foreign banks in London, and the almost self-destroying Lloyd's insurance

## Why the new Governor will have an increased authority



The more powerful Leigh-Pemberton: the cat keeping the City mice in their place

market have already seen this new muscular role at work. For the baronial independent Stock Exchange, whose settlement with government last month owed something to Bank support on high, it is just beginning. For building societies, it is surely not far

away.

Indeed, it may soon not be an exaggeration to see the Bank of England as an ever-so-British, nod-and-wink equivalent of America's bureaucratic and all-embracing Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Bank of England will not abandon its own ways. Traditionally, its power in the City has rested on what bank insiders call "customary authority".

The influence of this method rests partly on regular personal contact - not so easy in an era of worldwide dealing by hundreds of banks - and partly on the personal standing of the Governor, doubtless enhanced by the imperial, not to say imperious, manner of the lately-retired Lord Richardson.

In areas such as the discount market, where the Bank can hold the power of commercial life or death, this is quite sufficient. But others may question whether the emperor has clothes.

When the Bank arranged a marriage between Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank simply presented the market with a higher bid. The Monopolies Commission, in vetoing both bids, barely saved Lord Richardson's face.

The "customary authority" is still much used, usually with great effect. The appointment of Mr Ian Hay Davison earlier this year as chief executive of Lloyd's was a classic case of the Governor bending ears and exerting pressure, although he had no specific authority to do away.

Indeed, it may soon not be an exaggeration to see the Bank of England as an ever-so-British, nod-and-wink equivalent of America's bureaucratic and all-embracing Securities and Exchange Commission.

Formally, insurance comes within the remit of the Department of Trade. But when Lord Richardson, exasperated with the succession of scandals at Lloyd's and their possible side-effects on the City's good name, let it be known that Lloyd's should appoint an outside chief executive, it happened within months. And it was the Governor, rather than Sir Peter Green, the Lloyd's chairman, who offered the job to Mr Hay Davison.

In the June issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin*, a review article on the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market said that the market's success might be tarnished by too many speculative issues.

Since then, the Stock Exchange

The big pension funds and insurance companies are likewise no pushover. The Bank of England has for years been trying to chivvy the big investing institutions as well as the clearing banks into taking a more responsible and constructive attitude towards financing British industry, whether by making longer-term commitments, aiding rescue plans or providing the seed corn for new-generation companies.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this exercise is that it should take place at all and that it should have been stepped up, most discreetly, during the phase of the present Government's hands-off attitude to industrial collapse. But the process of persuasion - first through Lord Benson and, latterly, through Mr David Walker, one of the Banks new directors, has been long and

painstaking. It has achieved only limited success.

Persuasion, let alone a nod of the head, is not always enough.

The Bank really learnt this lesson in 1973 when its traditional methods wholly failed to stem speculative lending and the subsequent collapse of many fringe and several large banks.

This traumatic episode led to immediate reforms and much more systematic bank supervision. It also laid the ground for the far-reaching reorganization of the Bank pushed through in 1980 by Lord Richardson.

On the other side, it created an elite corps to handle policy, supervision and market operations. Here, Lord Richardson assembled a group of top class younger directors, including Mr Walker and Mr Anthony Loedts from outside and Mr Eddie George from within, and put them in charge of areas of bank activity under the Governor and his able deputy, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon.

The result is more like the compact headquarters of a multi-tentacled conglomerate than a partner bank which the Bank of England's formal building and inward-looking

One thing is for sure. As the central bank moves away from manipulating markets and bureaucratic controls, so it is growing more powerful in supervision and influence. It may not decide what happens in City markets, but it will determine more and more what happens.

The fringe bank experience

### U.S. \$150,000,000 CREDIT LYONNAIS

#### Floating Rate Notes Due 1995

In accordance with the conditions of the notes, notice is hereby given that for the six-month period 8th August 1983 to 8th February 1984 (184 days) the notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/4% p.a. Relevant interest payments will be as follows:

Notes of U.S. \$10,000 - U.S. \$565.61 per coupon.

#### THE SANWA BANK LIMITED (LONDON BRANCH)

Agent Bank

### Barclays Bank International Limited and its subsidiaries Results for the six months ended 30 June 1983

The Directors of Barclays Bank International Limited report the following unaudited group results for the six months ended 30th June 1983.

	Half Year ended 30.6.83	Half Year ended 31.12.82	Half Year ended 30.6.82
£m	£m	£m	
<b>Group Profit</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>63.7</b>
Add: Interest on long term loan to parent company	4.9	-	-
Less: Interest on Loan Capital	27.8	24.9	24.5
 <b>Profit before taxation</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Taxation	39.9	35.8	9.2
 <b>Profit after taxation</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiaries	21.9	18.4	16.5
 <b>Profit attributable to the members of the Bank</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Interim Dividend	-	-	0.1
 <b>Profit retained</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>

#### NOTES:

1. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC but has its own listed unsecured loan capital.
2. The accounting policies are as explained in note 1 on page 9 of the 1982 annual accounts.
3. Group profit includes share of profits of associated companies £20.6m (December 1982 £21.3m; June 1982 £17.5m).
4. In May 1983 a subsidiary raised US\$400m loan capital. The net proceeds were on-lent to Barclays Bank PLC on a subordinated basis.

## Anchoring exchange rate expectations

Like God and motherhood, stable exchange rates are now perceived as "a good thing", but unlike the other two, debate rages over how stability can be achieved.

Perhaps four years of monetarism should have prepared us for the answer now proffered by the unfettered free market brigade - it will all be all right once inflation is beaten. This is the new post-Williamsburg consensus on exchange rates - or in other words, the new

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suggesting that exchange markets, unaided, or not good at all, are not justified by changes in the fundamentals - including inflation.

There is a feeling both that exchange rates have been excessively volatile and that key rates have been carried away from their long-run equilibrium levels for considerable periods of time.

Moreover, if you could abolish inflation overnight there would be other fundamental factors demanding assessment and a currency market response.

Variations and discrepancies between countries in the growth of real output, irrespective of the rate of inflation, can have marked effects on the balance of payments, and hence on the exchange rate.

Similarly, competitiveness can shift because of domestic factors unconnected with inflation, such as technological progress. Countries may also make different choices about the stance of their monetary and fiscal policies - whatever the rate of inflation.

Each of these factors is highly relevant to the exchange market and each of them therefore properly requires assessment by foreign exchange operators.

So the key question about our current exchange rate regime is whether foreign exchange markets are good at making rational assessments of economic fundamentals.

If they are, then the exchange rate problem may effectively disappear once (if) inflation is beaten. But if they are not, then the problems of excessive volatility and disequilibrium of rates will recur, with the focus of attention simply transferred from inflation to some other variable.

Being wrong about a currency is not so terrible for these people as long as they are wrong in company with lots of others.

There are several factors

that could entail large costs in terms of bureaucracy and inefficiency. The second, taken to extremes, would transfer the tyranny of the exchange markets from the determination of exchange rates to the determination of interest rates and monetary policy.

Only the third approach offers a way out. What would it involve? Limited use of interest rates and other domestic policies in pursuit of exchange rate objectives, certainly, but also greater use of intervention to oppose excessive or irrational movements in rates, co-operation between central banks in this and other exchange rate policies, greater use of formal exchange rate structures, like the EMS, open use of ranges for the exchange rate in economic policy making, more information from the monetary authorities to the markets about the implications of current exchange rate developments, and possible policy responses.

The high levels of sterilization since 1979, for instance, by exacerbating the recession, have helped to maintain a current account surplus, which has in turn bolstered sterling.

So the misaligned can go some way before its consequences become apparent. It can even, sometimes, so alter the performance of the real economy as to validate the misalignment.

In short, the objective of this approach would be to mould and anchor expectations in the exchange markets, to provide direction when foreign exchange operators, engulfed by uncertainty, would otherwise succumb to the pull of conventional opinion.

This approach would require a concerted international initiative and the development of a new international system, as opposed to the hothouse of de facto arrangements we now have. A Bretton Woods-type structure may not be desirable, but the spirit of Bretton Woods is just what we need. Make no mistake, standing idly by and waiting for inflation to go away will not be enough.

Roger Bootle is chief economist at Capital City Movers.

set off another change in this central City institution that was to be of great significance for the future. It left the Bank of England's supervisory powers to be enshrined in the 1979 Banking Act, adding formal statutory rule to customary authority.

The Bank's surveillance role, with the consent and agreement of members, is built into the rules of Lloyds, the new financial futures market, in whose development the Bank has always taken a close interest. The Lloyd's Act now gives the Bank the outwardly limited power to approve three lay members nominated by Lloyd's to its council, though the Bank's informal efforts have been far more important.

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Development agency seeks more state backing

# Cooperatives flourishing, despite Meriden

The Triumph motorcycle worker cooperative at Meriden, near Coventry, probably the best known of Mr Wedgewood Benn's creations, has, in eight years, got through 216m in government and other funds. Now, it is being put into the hands of the liquidator.

That sort of performance gives industrial and commercial cooperatives a bad name, admits Mr George Jones, the Unilever executive who in March last year was seconded to be Director of the Cooperative Development Agency.

But the state of the art in creating cooperatives in a wide variety of ways has moved on a long way since the days of ill-conceived Meridens, Mr Jones says. So has the agency under Mr Jones, which is why the Government is now being asked to back a new thrust by the agency beyond its present advisory role.

When the agency started life in 1978 there were 180 industrial and service worker

cooperatives. By last year the number had risen to nearly 500 but in the 12 months since then the birthrate has jumped by nearly half. There are now 900 cooperatives employing 9,000 people; some of these enterprises have up to 1,000 workers but the average has about a dozen.

Until last year the four biggest categories of cooperative were distribution-catering-food, printing-publishing, construction (mostly buildings and house renovation) and engineering-electronics-chemicals.

The main growth in the past year has been in the services sector, particularly in building.

The biggest manufacturing category is clothing. The whole foods boom has produced 150 cooperatives.

Mr Jones has a whole new lexicon for the structure of cooperatives. Newly-seeded cooperatives are still an important element. Then there are the conversions or partici-

WORKER CO-OPERATIVES: the sectors		AUGUST 1980	AUGUST 1982
Consultancy		21	33
Construction		33	69
Crafts		19	40
Engineering/chemicals		26	41
Footwear/textiles		19	82
Printing/publishing		61	75
Hire of transport		11	13
Films/music/theatre		28	46
Retail/catering		112	151
"Workspaces"			15
Totals		305*	498**

25 co-ops 1980 and 17 1982 are included in more than one trading category.

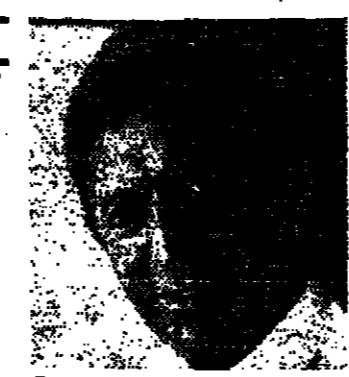
participation cooperatives where a company is bought out by management and workers, or where workers take up some shares, then soak up more over a period of time.

At Richard Baxendale, the Preston-based manufacturers of Baxi home heating appliances, this private company has formed a trust which has bought shares that will gradually pass to the employees to

the extent of 49 per cent of the equity. This, says Mr Jones, is essentially a pre-cooperative.

There are the phoenix cooperatives where from the ashes of failed businesses a new, typically smaller, enterprise is formed by selecting the successful bits.

Community coops are now emerging. Local communities pool resources to provide services, from re-opening a



Jones "It is what this country needs"

village's only pub or shop or running a bus service.

There is the co-operative which has turned into a franchise operation: the instant muscle co-operative which started at Farnham, Surrey, when four school-leavers offered their services for use in assisted areas, and the equivalent of about another £50,000 from industry.

The agency helped to set up

the co-operative and now that

successful ground rules have been evolved of pricing and materials costs, the idea is being franchised elsewhere.

Among cooperatives the failure rate is running at about 10 per cent, according to Mr Jones. That compares favourably with the small-business failure rate, he argues, especially as cooperatives emerge from the "white" economy while many small businesses get an initial uplift from operating at first within the "black" economy.

The greatest need of those in cooperatives is attaining business skills, according to Mr Jones. It is largely to build up the agency's efforts in this field that Mr Jones is seeking more state backing. At present, the agency gets £200,000 a year from the Government, another £50,000 from EEC sources for use in assisted areas, and the equivalent of about another £50,000 from industry.

Derek Harris

American notebook

## White House strikes back at the markets

The Federal Reserve and the US administration are moving in on the financial markets with de facto price controls aimed at undermining the power of the markets to frustrate their intentions.

A revolt of the financial markets in the last two years or so has brought some hasty results for the central bank and the administration. High real interest rates and the strong dollar are the consequence of a collective decision by participants in the financial markets that never again will they be robbed by inflationary monetary policies.

Between 1977 and 1982, to take one example of what happened to holders of financial assets, the real value of US Treasury Bonds was halved. The memory of this loss is still etched into the collective consciousness of the financial markets.

First, the banks have been told that they must not raise the prime rate, now at 10.5 per cent, for the time being. The banks are at present beholden to the Administration because the White House is attempting to secure passage of an \$80m additional US contribution to the international Monetary Fund - the so-called bail-out for the banks. The banks are therefore not about to raise the prime rate, but the pressure is mounting. Recently Mr John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manu

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Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for the share capital of International Signal & Control Group PLC ("ISC") now being offered for sale to be admitted to the Official List. Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the share capital of ISC now being offered for sale to be admitted to listing. This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London and the regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to ISC. The Directors of ISC have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of ISC together with a Legal Notice will be filed prior to listing in Luxembourg with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg, from whom copies may be obtained upon request.



# International Signal & Control Group PLC

(Incorporated in England and Wales on 7th September, 1982  
under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1662614)

## Offer for Sale by Tender by ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED

of

34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares of US\$0.10 each  
at a minimum tender price of

125p per share

the price tendered being payable in full on application

The "A" ordinary shares now offered for sale are uniform in all respects with the ordinary shares previously issued and listed on The Stock Exchange, London and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange except that, until 17th February, 1984, they are subject to the restrictions as to registration by or on behalf of North American Persons set out below.

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 12th August, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

The shares of ISC have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and none of the "A" ordinary shares now being offered for sale may be offered, sold, renounced, transferred, assigned, exchanged or otherwise disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America, its territories or possessions ("the USA") or in Canada or to nationals or residents thereof, the estates of such persons, or any corporation or other entity organised under any law of the USA or Canada or any political subdivision thereof (collectively "North American Persons") at any time prior to 17th February, 1984. Every applicant for, or renounces of, "A" ordinary shares comprised in this Offer for Sale and every other person applying for registration in respect of "A" ordinary shares of ISC prior to 17th February, 1984 will be required to make a declaration in the form contained in the Application Form below. In order to monitor the ownership of ordinary shares and "A" ordinary shares by North American Persons, nationality declarations will be required in connection with all transfers of shares of ISC. Furthermore, no person receiving a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or an Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such Application Form, unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such Form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including the need to obtain any governmental or other consents which may be required and the observance of any other formalities to be observed in such territory.

Preference will be given, in respect of up to 10 million "A" ordinary shares of ISC (28.9 per cent. of the shares being offered for sale), to applications made by shareholders of ISC on the Register at the close of business on 23rd July, 1983 (other than shareholders who are, or are believed to be, North American Persons).

### SHARE CAPITAL OF ISC

Authorised	Issued and to be issued fully paid
1,000,000	in ordinary shares of 50-10 each
	10,183,778 3,450,000
	<u>13,643,778</u>

### INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, ISC and its subsidiaries had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:

- (i) revolving credit loan facilities (unsecured) with banks under which the principal amount then owing was \$11.5 million;
- (ii) lease finance obligations totalling \$0.8 million;
- (iii) other loans (unsecured) totalling \$0.1 million; and
- (iv) contingent liabilities under advance payment guarantees, performance bonds and letters of credit issued by their bankers in the normal course of business in the amount of \$4.6 million, of which \$1.8 million was secured by bank deposits.

ISC Electronics Inc., a subsidiary of ISC, is contingently liable in respect of a bank loan in the amount of \$0.7 million made to a third party; the subsidiary has the benefit of an indemnity from Parent Enterprises, Inc. (a company of which Mr. J. H. Guerin is the sole shareholder) in respect of this loan.

At the same date, ISC and its subsidiaries had aggregate cash balances of \$19.8 million, of which \$18.8 million was held on interest bearing fixed deposit as security in respect of advance payment guarantees and performance bonds.

At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, The Marquardt Company had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:

- (i) a note payable (secured) of \$2.6 million; and
- (ii) lease finance obligations totalling \$0.7 million.

At the same date, The Marquardt Company had aggregate cash balances of \$0.7 million.

Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-company borrowings, neither ISC or any of its subsidiaries nor The Marquardt Company or its subsidiaries had at the date any bank capital (including loan) outstanding or due, but unpaid, or had any other outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, outstanding mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

The following is the text of a letter to Robert Fleming which has been received from the Directors of ISC.

5th August, 1983

Dear Sirs,

ISC Electronics Inc., a wholly owned US subsidiary of ISC, has conditionally agreed to acquire the entire issued share capital of Marquardt. This letter provides information, first on the Existing Group and secondly on Marquardt, together with some information on the Enlarged Group.

### THE EXISTING GROUP

ISC has been listed on The Stock Exchange, London and on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange since October 1982. It is the holding company for a number of wholly owned subsidiaries in the USA and of a wholly owned subsidiary in the UK.

### HISTORY

The business of the Existing Group had its origins in 1971 when Mr. James H. Guerin established a company in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the aim of which was to obtain US Government work for communication devices and other electronic equipment and to identify and exploit commercial opportunities arising from such work. Contracts with the US Navy and the Federal Aviation Administration for the supply of electronic equipment were first obtained in late 1971. Tenders were made for government projects which included electronic test and control systems, and in the summer of 1972 orders were obtained from the US Navy for parts for inclusion in its missile programmes. Expertise expanded to include the telemetry technology which currently forms part of the business of the Existing Group's US Military Division. The first major complete

### INTRODUCTION

A subsidiary of ISC has agreed to acquire the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Marquardt for completion immediately after this Offer for Sale.

### The Existing Group

The Existing Group is principally engaged in:

- the marketing outside the USA of high value security, defence, communications and electronic warfare total systems;
- the marketing to certain large customers outside the USA of sub systems and components, and also products for which the Existing Group has exclusive marketing rights; and
- the design and production of medium to high technology electronic systems and equipment for the US Government.

The first two of the above categories form the business of the Existing Group's International Division, and the third is carried on by the US Military Division. Further information as to the categorisation between total systems, sub systems and components is given in the section "Business" under the heading "The Existing Group".

### Marquardt

Marquardt is engaged in:

- dynamics, including the production of propulsion units for missiles, satellites, space vehicles and other aerospace applications;
- air launched weapons systems, including programmes for the US Government; and
- aerospace component manufacturing, including sub-contract work on airframe sections and components.

### Pro Forma Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price

Minimum tender price	125p
Earnings per share	
— Existing Group for the year ended 31st March, 1983	\$0.090 (6.0p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.094 (6.2p)
Historic price earnings ratio	
— Existing Group	20.8 times
— pro forma combined	20.2 times
Net assets per share	
— Existing Group as at 31st March, 1983	\$0.64 (42p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.85 (56p)
Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984	1.5 per cent.

To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.

For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00. All pro forma figures are derived from the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.

All the above information should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Offer for Sale.

systems contracts, involving applications derived from computerised test systems, were awarded in 1975. In the same year, the US Military Division set up an office in Washington D.C. in connection with tendering for US Government work.

A separate division was set up to deal with overseas trade in 1973. In 1975 the operation was transferred to a wholly owned corporation to take advantage of the tax regulations of the US Internal Revenue Code relating to exporters. Initially, overseas sales related principally to the provision of electronic test equipment, control devices and electronic components. The International Division also established a separate office in Washington D.C. in early 1980 to obtain export licenses and to keep the International Division informed as to the current stance of the US Government towards the sale of equipment and the transfer of technology to various countries. An English company (previously called ESI London PLC) was established in 1979 to promote sales outside the USA.

### BUSINESS

The two operating divisions of the Existing Group are the International Division (carried on in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and in London) and the US Military Division (carried on in Lancaster).

The International Division now contributes the major part of the sales and gross profit of the operations of the Existing Group, as is shown by the following analyses for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:

	Years ended 31st March				
	1979 \$000	1980 \$000	1981 \$000	1982 \$000	1983 \$000
International Division	17,339	24,759	41,390	61,941	91,837
US Military Division	9,228	11,760	10,186	13,811	15,543
	26,567	36,519	51,556	75,752	107,480
Gross Profit					
International Division	4,943	6,933	11,773	16,324	30,274
US Military Division	1,372	2,111	2,763	3,301	5,002
	6,314	8,944	14,536	19,525	31,076

### DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

#### Directors

James Howard Guerin (USA) (Executive Chairman)

3000 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA

Carl Heinz Dreyer (USA)

3000 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA

John Michael Fox (USA)

60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, USA

John Geoffrey Hartley

17a Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FE

John Arnon Heywood

Place House, Redmire, Lewes, Sussex

Stuart McIntosh Findell Jr (USA)

3000 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA

Joseph Henry Zilligen (USA)

3000 Hempland Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA

Secretary and Registered Office

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Robert

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ISC

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Lancaster, Pa. 17603,

USA

Special United States

Counsel to

Marquardt

Parker Chapin Flattau & Klimpl,

530 Fifth Avenue,

New York, N.Y. 10036,

USA

Auditors of

ISC and Reporting



# International Signal & Control Group PLC

## COMPETITION

Although the Directors of ISC believe that there is no other US corporation with a range of products and activities directly comparable with Marquardt, Marquardt faces considerable competition both within the USA and internationally in all areas of its operations. Certain of Marquardt's competitors are significantly larger in terms of turnover and financial resources. However, the Directors of ISC are confident that Marquardt's technical expertise in its three main product areas of operation will enable it to expand in the future.

## PROMISES

Marquardt owns the freehold of a 56 acre site at Van Nuys, California, north of Los Angeles, which is utilised almost entirely by Marquardt. Manufacturing space extends to 220,000 square feet, warehousing 140,000 square feet and engineering 120,000 square feet. The site includes a 13 acre test facility for airbreathing and rocket propulsion systems and can accommodate significant expansion of the present facilities without the requirement to purchase or lease additional land.

## ORGANISATION, SENIOR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

### Organisation

In order to maintain the security clearance with the US Defense Department, the share capital of Marquardt will, after its acquisition by ISC Electronics Inc., be subject to an irrevocable proxy in favour of three persons approved by the Department who will be directors of Marquardt (see future contract (ii) in paragraph 16(b) of Appendix 5).

### Senior Officers

Mr. K. E. Woodgriff (aged 48) is President and Chief Executive Officer of Marquardt. He has been employed by Marquardt since 1957 and has a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. He has entered into a 5 year service agreement with that company, which will take effect on completion of the acquisition of Marquardt.

Mr. J. A. Marosy (aged 49) is Senior Vice President, Finance and Administration. He has been in charge of Marquardt's finances since 1979 and has a Master of Science degree in Business Administration.

Mr. A. N. Thomas (aged 60) is Vice President, Engineering. He has been employed by Marquardt since 1959 and has a Master of Science degree in Aeronautical Engineering.

### Employees

Marquardt has approximately 850 employees. There is no trade union at Marquardt, which has an excellent record of industrial relations.

## PAST PROFITS

There is set out below a summary of the profits of Marquardt on the historical cost basis for the five years ended 30th April, 1983, which has been extracted from the Accountants' Report in Appendix 2:

	Years ended 30th April				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales	£61,150	£65,155	£48,937	£50,545	£55,837
Cost of sales	(62,392)	(47,821)	(39,946)	(41,199)	(44,189)
Gross profit	8,758	6,334	8,931	9,345	11,448
Overheads	15,404	15,457	15,559	15,468	16,939
Other operating income	916	466	407	392	392
Operating profit	4,236	3,243	3,239	3,270	5,101
Interest receivable	149	370	437	510	783
Interest payable	(531)	(547)	(532)	(401)	(291)
Profit before taxation	3,587	2,865	2,823	3,379	5,603
Taxation	(1,760)	(1,400)	(1,402)	(1,665)	(1,849)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	1,807	1,465	1,421	1,714	3,754

In the four years to 30th April, 1982, there was an overall decline in sales, arising partly from reduced US Government spending on airbreathing products and partly from a commercial decision by Marquardt to reduce its air launched weapons production. However, the impact on profits before taxation was reduced by improved profit margins and interest benefit from the positive cash flow of Marquardt. With the significant improvement in sales in the year ended 30th April, 1983, compared with the previous years, together with the holding of margins and the continued improvement in net interest receivable, profits before taxation increased by some 66 per cent. on those for the previous year.

## THE ENLARGED GROUP

### TERMS OF THE ACQUISITION OF MARQUARDT

Under an agreement made between CCI (the holder of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt) and ISC Electronics Inc. (a wholly owned US subsidiary of ISC) dated 12th July, 1982, CCI conditionally agreed to sell to ISC Electronics Inc. the whole of the issued and outstanding share capital of Marquardt. ISC has guaranteed the obligations of ISC Electronics Inc. under the agreement. The principal element of the consideration for the acquisition is the cash sum of \$43.5 million, of which \$39.5 million is payable to CCI on completion and \$4 million is payable to an Escrow Agent to be paid by such Agent to CCI (without interest) on the first anniversary of completion. The other element of the consideration is the issue to CCI by ISC of 600,000 new ordinary shares of \$0.10 each to be allotted credited as fully paid.

Mr. K. E. Woodgriff is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Marquardt and is a stockholder in CCI. He has agreed that, upon the acquisition of Marquardt, he will sever his connection with CCI and he has entered into a five year service contract with Marquardt, to take effect on completion of the acquisition, to continue to serve as its President and Chief Executive Officer. Under this contract, he will receive a payment of \$500,000 before 31st December, 1983. Mr. Woodgriff is currently the holder of 1,900 shares of common stock of CCI representing approximately 3 per cent. of the issued and outstanding share capital thereof. CCI has agreed to purchase these shares in exchange for the transfer to Mr. Woodgriff of the 600,000 new ordinary shares of ISC to be allotted to CCI under the acquisition agreement. To the extent that the value of the 1,900 CCI shares may be less than the value of these new ordinary shares, Mr. Woodgriff will have received a benefit which will have been given to him in consideration of his assistance in the formation of the Enlarged Group.

The acquisition agreement is conditional (*inter alia*) upon the implementation of the Offer or Sale referred to herein. Completion of the acquisition is expected to take place on 15th August, 1983. The agreement contains warranties and indemnities on the part of CCI as to the financial, trading and taxation position of Marquardt. In addition, CCI and its principal officers have covenanted not to compete with Marquardt for the five years following completion.

Further details of the agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt and the arrangements with Mr. Woodgriff are set out in paragraph 12 of Appendix 5.

### BENEFITS OF THE ACQUISITION

The Directors believe that the acquisition of Marquardt will have the following benefits:

1. The acquisition will substantially increase the scale of operations in the USA and will result in a strengthened technology base. Moreover, Marquardt's product range is complementary to that of the Existing Group.
2. The expansion of US operations should enhance ISC's reputation internationally.
3. Marquardt's experience in developing business within the USA will be of value while at the same time the Existing Group's international marketing expertise can be of assistance in developing sales outside the USA for Marquardt's products.
4. Marquardt has a sound balance sheet, a good record of recent profit growth and cash generation and a strong management team. It is proposed that the present management will continue after the acquisition.
5. In the longer term there are significant benefits to be derived from a combination of the Existing Group's predominantly electronics technology with the aerospace and defence manufacturing capabilities of Marquardt.

### PRO FORMA STATISTICS AT THE MINIMUM TENDER PRICE

The following pro forma figures illustrate the effect of the acquisition of Marquardt on the Existing Group. They are extracted from the unaudited pro forma statements set out in Appendix 3, which combine the results and net assets of the Existing Group for the year to 31st March, 1983 with those of Marquardt for the year to 30th April, 1983, as shown in each case by the respective Accountants' Reports. The number of shares used to calculate the pro forma combined earnings per share and combined net assets per share respectively is set out in Appendix 3.

Minimum tender price 125p

Earnings per share  
Existing Group for the year ended 31st March, 1983 \$0.090 (45p)  
pro forma combined \$0.084 (42p)

Historic price earnings ratio  
Existing Group 30.8 times  
pro forma combined 30.2 times

Net assets per share  
Existing Group as at 31st March, 1983 \$0.64 (42p)  
pro forma combined \$0.55 (56p)

Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984 1.5 per cent.

To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.

For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00.

The above figures should be read in conjunction with the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.

### THE OFFER FOR SALE

Of the 34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares now being offered for sale, 24,344,000 are new shares to be issued by ISC to raise, at the minimum tender price, \$22.7 million, after expenses, to finance the purchase of Marquardt. If such shares are subscribed at above the minimum tender price, the additional shares of the Offer for Sale will be used for the general working capital purposes of the Enlarged Group.

The balance of 10,256,000 "A" ordinary shares is being sold by six shareholders of ISC. Mr. Guerin is disposing of 8 million of these shares and three other directors of ISC or its subsidiaries are disposing of a total of 1,455,000 shares. Mr. Guerin is selling shares in order to reduce borrowings which were assumed or incurred by him in connection with the reconstruction which led to the establishment of the present group structure in October 1982. After the Offer for Sale, he will continue to have a beneficial interest in 21,200,944 ordinary shares which will represent 15.5 per cent. of all the shares in issue after the Offer for Sale. The three other directors are raising funds to meet personal tax liabilities to repay borrowings or to settle other liabilities arising out of the same reconstruction. All the vendor shareholders, as well as the Directors of ISC who are not selling shares and Mr. Woodgriff, have undertaken not to sell any shares, or further shares, before 17th August, 1984 without the consent of Robert Fleming.

If it becomes apparent that the conditions precedent to completion of the agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt cannot or will not be satisfied and that the acquisition will not therefore be completed on 15th August, 1983, the Offer for Sale will be terminated and all application monies will be returned to applicants without interest, by post at the risk of the persons entitled thereto. Money to be returned will be posted by not later than 18th August, 1983.

### DIVIDENDS

The Directors of ISC expect, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, to recommend total dividends of \$0.02 per share in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984. This is equivalent to \$0.04 per share prior to the scrip issue authorised on 5th August, 1983. A dividend has been paid to ordinary shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 13th July, 1983. Had the share capital of ISC in existence at 31st March, 1983 been in existence throughout the year ended on that date, the Directors would have recommended a dividend of \$0.0325 per share. All dividends are stated exclusive of the related tax credit.

It is expected that in future years interim and final dividends will be payable in January and August respectively. All dividends will be declared in dollars but will be paid in sterling unless shareholders elect to receive payment in dollars.

### CURRENT TRADING AND PROSPECTS

The results both of the Existing Group for the year to 31st March, 1983 and of Marquardt for the year to 30th April, 1983 exceed the corresponding figures for the previous accounting periods. The Existing Group's sales increased to \$107.5 million (from \$75.8 million) and pre-tax profits to \$15.1 million (from \$5.3 million) while Marquardt's sales increased to \$65.8 million (from \$50.5 million) and pre-tax profits to \$5.6 million (from \$4.4 million). Furthermore the Existing Group's order book, which includes contracts spanning several years and new orders obtained in Europe and the Far East, stood at the record level of \$160 million at 31st March, 1983. Marquardt's order book at 30th April, 1983, similarly at a record level, was \$101 million.

The Directors of ISC believe that the acquisition of Marquardt will result in an enlarged group with considerable growth prospects both within the USA and elsewhere in the world. The Directors of ISC continue to look forward to the future with confidence.

By order of the Board  
JAMES H. GUERIN  
Executive Chairman

### APPENDIX 1

#### ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON ISC

The Directors,  
International Signal & Control Group PLC,  
17a Curzon Street,  
London W1Y 7FE

and  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited,  
8 Crosby Square,  
London EC3A 6AN

3rd August, 1983

International Signal & Control Group PLC ("ISC") was incorporated in England and Wales on 7th September, 1982. ISC Electronics Inc. ("Electronics") was incorporated in Delaware on 27th August, 1982 and acquired the entire issued share capital of International Signal & Control Corp. ("Corp") and its investments in its subsidiaries including the 50.2 per cent. holding of Corp in ISC London PLC ("ISCL"), formerly ESI London PLC, on 21st September, 1982. On the same date, ISC acquired a majority of the share capital of Electronics by an issue of shares of ISC. Following the completion of the offer for sale, published on 15th October, 1982, ISC acquired the remaining shares in ISCL and in Electronics. ISC thus controls the entire issued share capital of Corp, ISCL and the other corporations then owned by Electronics except for the share capital of certain subsidiaries of Electronics which, with certain assets owned by Corp, together called "the Commercial Operations", were sold at net book value to Parent Enterprises, Inc. a company of which Mr. J. H. Guerin is the sole shareholder. The Commercial Operations were not involved in the mainstream business activities of Electronics or its subsidiaries. For the purpose of this report, ISC and its subsidiaries, excluding the Commercial Operations, are referred to as the "Existing Group".

We have examined the consolidated financial statements of ISC for the year ended 31st March, 1983, its incorporation on 14th August, 1979. Our examination of these statements has been in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. We have made adjustments to the consolidated financial statements principally:

(i) to eliminate the results of subsidiary companies and divisions, including the Commercial Operations, disposed of during the period under review; and

(ii) to reflect the elimination of the minority interest in ISCL.

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of ISC for the year ended 31st March, 1983. Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, audited the results of the consolidated financial statements of Corp for the two years ended 31st March, 1982. Prior to that date the consolidated financial statements of Corp were audited by another firm. The auditors of ISC for the period from its incorporation to 31st March, 1981 and the year ended 31st March, 1982 were a firm other than themselves.

The historical cost financial information which follows has been prepared in accordance with the rules of the accounting policies set out below, which are in accordance with UK generally accepted accounting principles, and from the audited consolidated financial statements of ISC and Corp after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. The financial information has been presented in US dollars as this represents the principal operating currency of the Existing Group. In our opinion this financial information gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of ISC and the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 and of the profit and sources and applications of funds of the Existing Group for the five years ended on that date.

In our opinion the current cost accounts set out below have been properly prepared in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 16 on the basis of the accounting policies and methods set out below.

No audited accounts have been made up for ISC or any of its subsidiaries in respect of any period subsequent to 31st March, 1983.

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS OF THE EXISTING GROUP

	Notes	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales	1	36,567	36,519	51,586	75,782	107,480
Cost of sales	2	(19,783)	(27,575)	(37,050)	(56,237)	(76,404)
Gross profit	3	6,814	8,944	14,536	19,525	31,076
Overheads	3,688	(15,390)	(6,885)	(8,319)	(12,438)	
Other operating income	191	326	314	154	124	
Operating profit	3,307	3,882	7,986	11,360	18,762	
Interest receivable	100	135	110			

# International Signal & Control Group PLC

Name of company and country or state of incorporation	Description of shares held	Proportion of nominal value of issued shares held	Business
ISC Electronics Inc. (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Holding company
International Signal & Control Corp. (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Manufacturing
ISC London PLC (formerly ESI London PLC) (England)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	48.7%	Marketing and component sales
ISC Technologies Inc. (formerly ESI-ISC DISC Inc.) (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Export marketing
ISC Export Inc. (Delaware, USA)	Ordinary \$0.10 shares	100%	Export marketing

In order to maintain the security clearance with the US Defense Department, Electronics has granted voting control over the shares of Corp in favour of three persons approved by that Department who are also directors of Corp.

2. Stocks  
Stocks at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

	Stocks	Stocks at 31st March, 1983
Finished goods	3,000	1,275
Raw materials	500	550
		2,125

10. Contract work in progress  
Contract work in progress at 31st March, 1983 was arrived at as follows:

	Cost	Attributable profit	Less progress payments	
Materials	3,000	67,251	20,417	57,832
Labour	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
				57,832

11. Debtors  
Debtors at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

	ISC	The Existing Group
Trade debtors	5,000	5,000
Due from related parties	—	50,181
Other debtors	827	9,178
	827	59,158

\$319,000 of the amount due from related parties represents balances due from Parent Entity to the company of Mr. J. H. Goyen in the sole ownership to a US subsidiary. The remainder of the balance refers to US taxation payments made by a US subsidiary on behalf of S. M. Pendell Inc (\$20,100) and C. H. Dreyer (\$19,400).

12. Cash  
Cash at 31st March, 1983 comprised the following:

	ISC	The Existing Group
Cash at bank and in hand	5,000	5,000
Cash on deposit	57	450
	14,345	16,245
	14,905	16,245

Cash on deposit at 31st March, 1983 included \$14,748,000 held on interest bearing fixed deposit as security in respect of advance payment guarantees and performance bonds relating to certain contracts.

13. Creditors—amounts due within one year  
Creditors due within one year at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

	ISC	The Existing Group
Bank overdrafts	5,000	2,970
Long term loans—amounts due within one year (see note 14)	—	35
Trade creditors	1,943	9,384
Accruals	53	3,584
Dividend payable	1,254	1,254
Lease finance obligations	—	1,254
	3,750	21,965

Included in the above figures for the Existing Group are amounts secured at 31st March, 1983.

Taxation and social security comprises—

	ISC	The Existing Group
UK corporation tax	5,000	3,639
US Federal and State taxes	—	60
Social security	41	41
	1,943	9,384

14. Creditors—amounts due after more than one year  
Creditors of the Existing Group due after more than one year at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

	Total	Current	Long
Bank revolving credit facilities	3,000	3,000	3,000
Other items	165	165	165
Lease finance obligations	942	561	3,397
	4,113	554	5,519
Amounts secured included above	3,943	561	3,267
Repayments of the long term portion of debt were due as follows:			
Between one and two years	4,161		
Between two and five years	338		
	5,159		

The future minimum lease payments to which the Existing Group was committed at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

	Finance leases	Operating leases
Years ending 31st March	500	500
1984	550	1,217
1985	256	1,073
1986	152	927
1987	49	762
1988	20	567
1989 and after	1,556	1,556
Less interest element	1,183	5,682
	963	5,682

15. Deferred taxation  
The deferred taxation assets of ISC and of the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 arose as follows:

	The Full Existing Group	Potential liability
ISC	5,000	5,000
Short term timing differences	183	183
Other timing differences	76	15
Advance corporation tax recoverable	1,658	1,658
	3,855	4,628
(355)	(273)	(279)

No deferred taxation has been provided on these earnings which it is intended should be permanently retained in the DISC (see note 4).

16. Share capital  
The authorized share capital of ISC at 31st March, 1983 comprised 75 million ordinary shares of \$0.10 each. The number of shares in issue at that date, all fully paid, amounted to 55,745,893. Following the 1-for-1 stock issue, the number of shares in issue is 111,493,784.

17. Guarantees and other financial commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities  
Contingent liabilities of the Existing Group not otherwise provided for at 31st March, 1983 were as follows:

Nature	Type of security	Amount	Amount
Advance payment guarantees	Unsecured	10,410	10,410
	Secured	5,625	5,625
Performance bonds	Unsecured	754	754
	Secured	5,625	5,625
Letters of credit	Bank deposits	1,022	1,022
	Bank deposits	3,617	3,617
(b) Pension commitments			
The pension plan covers substantially all full-time employees whose entitlement to benefits becomes vested after five years of service. The pension costs, which include amortisation of unfunded past service costs over a period of 20 years, are funded as they accrue. An actuarial valuation of the plan at 31st April, 1983, the measurement value was variable, indicated that net assets available for benefits exceeded the actuarial present value of vested and non-vested benefits.			

## CURRENT COST ACCOUNTS

The following summarizes the consolidated current cost profit and loss account for the year ended 31st March, 1983 and the consolidated current cost balance sheet at that date. No comparatives are given for the profit and loss account as the information is not readily available.

Accounting bases

Current and amounts have been prepared for the Existing Group in accordance with the requirements of Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 10. Fixed assets have been revalued by reference to appropriate US Department of Commerce published indices with the exception of intangible fixed assets and investments which are at the amounts included in the historical cost accounts. The current cost operating adjustments have been calculated by the averaging method with reference to the appropriate US Department of Commerce. In arriving at the cost of sales adjustment and in restating stocks to current replacement cost, only stocks of raw materials and finished goods have been included. Contract work in progress included in inventory working capital.

Profit and loss account		Year ended 31st March, 1983		Year ended 30th April, 1982		Year ended 30th April, 1981		Year ended 30th April, 1980	
Turnover		3,000	3,000	107,459	107,459	107,459	107,459	107,459	107,459
Operating profit shown in the historical accounts				18,762	18,762	18,762	18,762	18,762	18,762
Current cost operating adjustments				(2,021)	(2,021)	(2,021)	(2,021)	(2,021)	(2,021)
Current cost operating profit				16,741	16,741	16,741	16,741	16,741	16,741
Interest payable (less interest receivable)				(2,665)	(2,665)	(2,665)	(2,665)</td		

# International Signal & Control Group PLC

## PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF COMBINED NET ASSETS

	The Existing Group at 31st March, 1983	Marquardt at 30th April, 1983	Combined
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fixed assets:</b>			
Tangible	3,715	44,793	48,508
Intangible	625	67	682
Investments and other non current	190	—	190
	4,530	44,860	49,390
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Stocks	2,125	—	2,125
Contract work in progress	14,534	46	14,580
Debts	63,183	9,442	72,630
Deposits and prepayments with suppliers	20,167	1,876	22,063
Cash at bank, in hand and on deposit	16,245	3,988	19,241
	116,270	15,060	131,330
<b>Creditors—amounts due within one year</b>			
Advance contract deposits	(24,030)	(24,030)	(24,030)
<b>Net current assets</b>			
	70,275	2,665	72,940
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			
Creditors—amounts due after more than one year	74,805	47,525	122,330
Deferred taxation	(3,519)	(2,570)	(6,350)
	279	—	279
<b>Net assets</b>			
Net assets per share	71,365	44,655	116,220
	64 cents	65 cents	65 cents
<b>Net assets</b>			

The pro forma statement of combined net assets comprises the summation of the consolidated net assets of the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 and the net assets of Marquardt at 30th April, 1983.

The combined net assets of the Existing Group and Marquardt have been adjusted on the assumption that the estimated net proceeds of the Offer for Sale of new "A" ordinary shares amount to \$43.5 million and are used to acquire the entire issued share capital of Marquardt, and on the basis that the amount due to Marquardt from its former parent at 30th April, 1983 will have been waived before completion of the acquisition of Marquardt.

Net assets per share for the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 are calculated on the basis of net assets of \$71,565,000 and shares in issue at that date, adjusted for the 1-for-1 scrip issue of 111.5 million. Combined net assets per share are calculated on the basis of combined net assets of \$116,220,000 and 136.4 million shares, being the number of shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.

## APPENDIX 4

### APPRAISERS' VALUATION

The Directors  
International Signal & Control Group PLC,  
17a Curzon Street,  
London W1Y 7FE,  
England

150 East Colorado Boulevard,  
Pasadena,  
California 91103,  
USA

July 28, 1983

Gentlemen,  
We have made an investigation and appraisal of the plant, property and equipment of The Marquardt Company ("Marquardt"). These assets were appraised by us in connection with the planned purchase by ISC Electronics Inc., your wholly owned United States subsidiary, of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt. The appraisal was made for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the fair market value of these assets as of April 30, 1983 to serve as a guide in financial reporting on the assets under the UK Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No 14.

The term "fair market value" as used in this letter is defined as the estimated amount at which the property would exchange between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under compulsion to buy or to sell, each having reasonable knowledge of all relevant facts with equity to both, and with both buyer and seller contemplating retention of the facilities for continued use as an operating business enterprise.

The property appraised consists of land, buildings, plant, equipment and plant and equipment including office fixtures and equipment, and is valued with a general consumer. Supplies, materials on hand, and other assets of a nature and assignable assets, if any, are not included in this report. The assets described above are those reported to us as the property of Marquardt.

Marquardt's facility is located in Van Nuys, California in the Los Angeles Basin. The manufacturing plant is located on 56.3 acres of land and comprises approximately 480,000 square feet of buildings.

In arriving at our opinion of value, we inspected the plant, property and equipment, investigated local market conditions, interviewed members of Marquardt's management and work force, and took into account other relevant matters, including financial information provided by Marquardt and other pertinent industry data, in forming our conclusions. We have not carried out a structural survey of the assets appraised and no allowance is made for expenditure which such a survey may reveal is required.

It is our opinion, based on the investigation and analysis outlined above, that the fair market value of the property appraised, as of April 30, 1983, is FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$50,000,000). This amount is distributed as follows:

The Marquardt Company	
Summary of Fair Market Values	
Asset Classification	Fair Market Value
Land	16,370,000
Buildings and Improvements	9,885,000
Plant and Equipment	23,735,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>

We have made no investigation of and assume no responsibility for the title to or any liabilities against the property appraised.

One of the latter may be disseminated to the public through advertising, public relations, news or any other means of communication without prior written consent and approval of The American Appraisal Company.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN APPRAISAL COMPANY

By M G Kooper  
Vice President

## APPENDIX 5

### STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 1. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Share capital of ISC

The following table shows the authorised and issued share capital after the Offer for Sale:

Authorised	Issued or to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid
16,000,000	16,000,000 in ordinary shares of \$0.10 each
	16,000,000 in "A" ordinary shares of \$0.10 each

Notes:

(i) ISC was incorporated on 7th September, 1982, with an authorised share capital of 100,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1.00 each of which 2 shares were issued for cash at \$1.00 on 9th September, 1982, each ordinary share of \$1.00 was sub-divided into 10 ordinary shares of \$0.10 each and 925,000,000 of such shares, which were then unissued, were cancelled, resulting in an authorised share capital of \$7,500,000. On 21st September, 1982, 14,100,000 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of a majority interest in ISC Electronics Inc ("Electronics") from Mr J H Guerin Pursuant to an offer for sale of 17,034,346 ordinary shares of ISC made in October 1982 at a price of 156p per share, all such shares were allotted at that price. After completion of that offer for sale, 26,257,026 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of the balance of the issued share capital of Electronics and 12,451,000 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of the whole of the issued share capital of ISC London PLC ("ISC-L") not then owned by ISC or its subsidiaries.

(ii) On 31st March, 1983, at the time to which the latest audited accounts of ISC were made up, ISC had an authorised share capital of \$7,500,000 divided into 75 million ordinary shares of \$0.10 each of which 55,16,692 were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(iii) On 5th August, 1983, the authorised share capital was increased to \$16,000,000, divided into 125,400,000 ordinary shares and 34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares of which, following a 1-for-1 scrip issue, 101,537,784 ordinary shares and 10,400,000 "A" ordinary shares were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(iv) ISC will issue 24,344,000 new "A" ordinary shares fully paid pursuant to this Offer for Sale.

(v) Upon completion of the acquisition of Marquardt, ISC will issue 600,000 ordinary shares credited as fully paid to CCI, being part of the consideration for the acquisition of Marquardt.

(b) Share Capital of Marquardt

Marquardt was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on 28th April, 1974. The share capital of Marquardt is as follows:

Authorised	Issued
100,000	in shares of common stock of \$1.00 per share

(c) "A" ordinary shares

After 17th February, 1984 the "A" ordinary shares of \$0.10 each of ISC will rank pari passu with the ordinary shares in the capital of ISC and will therefore be redeemable as ordinary shares. Share certificates for "A" ordinary shares will remain valid after 17th February, 1984 but will be exchanged, without charge, for certificates referring to ordinary shares upon application to ISC's Registrars by holders of those shares. All certificates issued after 17th February, 1984 in respect of transfers of former "A" ordinary shares will refer to ordinary shares.

(d) SUBSIDIARIES

ISC has the following subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned:

Date of incorporation	Country or place of incorporation	Issued capital	Business
14th August, 1979	England	\$4,681,250	Marketing and component sales
27th August, 1982	Delaware, USA	\$437,817.10	Holding company
21st January, 1971	Delaware, USA	\$422,933.40	Manufacturing
14th July, 1976	Delaware, USA	\$1,500	Export marketing
8th November, 1982	Delaware, USA	\$4,000	Export marketing

Marquardt has one subsidiary, Marquardt International Sales Company, which was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on 14th January, 1983. It has an authorised share capital of \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of common stock of \$1.00 each of which 25 such shares have been issued for cash, payment for which remains outstanding.

(e) DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AND OTHER INTERESTS

(i) The Directors of ISC had, or will have (ignoring "A" ordinary shares for which Mr. Hartley and Mr. Woodgriff, who intend to apply for such shares, may successfully apply under this Offer for Sale), the following beneficial interests in the share capital of ISC, all of which are interests in ordinary shares of ISC:

Before	After scrip issue and Offer for Sale
14,500,473	21,200,844
822,000	1,440,000
nil	nil
100,020	200,040
7,500	13,000
680,000	800,000
300,000	600,000

Before the scrip issue Mr. Guerin had a non-beneficial interest in 900,000 ordinary shares. After the scrip issue and the Offer for Sale, Mr. Guerin will have a non-beneficial interest in 1,400,000 ordinary shares, being shares registered and to be registered in the name of his sister, Esther Guerin, over which he holds a proxy.

(ii) No Director of ISC has or will, on completion of this Offer for Sale, have any interest, beneficial or otherwise, in the share capital of any subsidiary of ISC or Marquardt or its subsidiary.

(iii) Mr C H Dreyer and Mr J H Guerin are partners in ISC Associates which is the landlord under the leases of the premises at 3000 Hempstead Road, Lancaster, PA, USA, and of the hangar at Lancaster Airport, particulars of which are set out in paragraph 6 below. Save as disclosed herein, no Director of ISC has:

(iv) any beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which, since 31st March, 1983 have been or are proposed to be acquired, disposed of or leased to ISC or any of its subsidiaries or Marquardt or its subsidiary;

- (v) a material interest in any subsidiary contract or arrangement entered into by ISC or any of its subsidiaries or Marquardt or its subsidiary which is or will be significant in relation to the business of ISC, its subsidiaries and Marquardt and its subsidiary taken as a whole;
- (vi) The following are details of the service agreements between Directors of ISC and ISC or its subsidiaries together with the current annual remuneration payable thereunder:

Commerce date	Expiry date	Employing company	Nature of appointment	Annual remuneration
J. H. Guerin ..	31.10.82	31.10.82	Electronics Chairman and President	\$162,000
C. H. Dreyer ..	31.10.82	31.10.82	Electronics Vice President and Secretary	\$117,000
J. G. Hartley ..	31.10.82	31.10.82	ISCL Managing Director	\$56,000
S. M. Pindell Jnr ..	31.10.82	31.10		

## APPOINTMENTS

## New chief at chemical association

British Chemical Engineering Contractors Association: Mr A E S Clifford, chief executive of Petrocarbon Services, has been elected as chairman, and Mr D Ganton, commercial director of Davy McKee (London), as deputy chairman.

Halcrow-ULG: Mr J. P. Bedford has been appointed managing director. Mr A. R. Hardy, the former managing director, remains on the board of Halcrow-ULG and takes up new duties as director, business development, for the Sir William Halcrow and Partners Group at Shortlands, Hammersmith.

Robert Jenkins (Holdings): Mr John Oakley, formerly deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman. He replaces Mr A. Jenkins, who will remain a non-executive director.

Harrison & Crowley: Mr C. Gill becomes secretary.

Celfitcote: Mr Nico Holliday has been appointed as director of health care marketing.

Datasolve: Mr Keith Harpham, previously general manager, commercial products, has become director.

Tyzzack and Partners: Miss Daphne Silvester has been appointed partner.

Pressac Holdings: Mr Michael King has been appointed secretary of the company and its subsidiaries.

Offscape: Mr Guy Birns and Mr Robert Hall have joined the group's board of directors.

British Sports and Allied Industries Federation: Mr Arnold Robinson of A. W. Phillips and Mr David Gower of Freewheeler Leisure Products have been elected chairman of the export group and skating group respectively.

S. Simpson: Mr Johnny Mengers, managing director and deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman.

Banque Nationale de Paris plc: Mr Jacques Rambosson has become managing director on the retirement of Mr Michel Berger.

## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

## Warm welcome awaits Real Time

In less than seven years Real Time Control, Britain's biggest supplier of electronic point-of-sale systems, has built up a virtual monopoly among the big cash-and-carry wholesalers and is now turning its attention to the high street retailers.

As part of the build-up to its assault on some of the bigger supermarket chains, the group is planning to join the Unlisted Securities Market, where it is certain to be given the red carpet treatment.

RTC has already been given the seal of approval by brokers Simon & Coates, who will be placing around 25 per cent of the equity amounting to 1.75m shares at 148p a share. This

includes Mr. Carrell, who did his ground-work with IBM and traded as a systems consultant in real time

total, amounting to 1,200

systems in conjunction with GEC for use on garage

outlets BP and Texaco have

already bought the system and are evaluating it to test its

suitability. Simon & Coates estimate that: if trials are successful it could open up another sizable market to RTC.

Deals are due to start next Monday, and judging by Simon & Coates' previous track record in the USM, the shares are almost certain to open at a premium.

Another of Simon & Coates' USM introductions, Polytechnic Marine, started trading last week and almost doubled in price overnight. Shares in the marine navigation equipment manufacturer were placed at 111p and at one stage hit 231p. They ended the week at 217p.

Other successful debuts in

the leisure market with Agua Caliente met with failure and this company is now being wound down.

Mr. Carrell says: "The

estimates show that there are 700,000 cash

points in the UK and 13,000 of

them are equipped with point-of-sale terminals. RTC controls

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## World athletics championships: triumph and tragedy highlights the opening day

# Juantorena and Connor meet with misfortune in different ways

From Pat Butcher, Helsinki

Keith Connor, one of Britain's greatest hopes for a gold medal in the first world championships, failed to get through the qualifying round of the triple jump yesterday. Connor was one of four British athletes that went out on a first day of competition that was illuminated by Grete Waitz's win in the marathon, but marred by serious injury to Alberto Juantorena and Sara Simeoni, two of the finest international athletes in recent years.

Connor's best jump of his three qualifying efforts was 16.18 metres, over a metre below his season's best, and over a metre and a half below the sort of distances that won him last year's European and Commonwealth titles.

Connor admitted before the competition that he had trained nowhere near as hard this season as he did last year, or as he expects to do next year for the Olympics, which he considers is still the most important competition. "It is not possible to have three fantastic seasons in succession," he said.

But he made no excuses for yesterday's poor performance. "I approached it with all my normal aggression, but today it wasn't there. But don't worry, I'll be back next year" was Connor's wry reaction after failing to reach the minimum qualifying mark of 16.40 metres.

Garry Cook and Peter Elliott, Britain's remaining 800-metres

representatives after last week's withdrawal of Sebastian Coe, and Allan Wells and his fellow Scot, Cameron Sharp, in the 100 metres, all qualified for today's semi-final with relative ease, although Elliott did it as one of the fastest losers.

Cook was always well positioned in his heat and with the first two to qualify, he finished second to James Robinson, of the United States, in 1min 46.44sec. Elliott knew that he is not one of the fastest finishers in the business, so he ensured that there would be a fast pace which got him through even though he finished third in his heat in 1min 46.53sec.

It was in the fifth heat of the 800 metres that Alberto Juantorena met disaster. Even before Coe's form suffered enough for him to withdraw from the championship, the prospect of seeing 800 metres gold-medals winner, and the man whose world 800 metres record Coe broke, was stimulating interest.

The interest was maintained when Juantorena won a couple of good races and recorded one minute 45.82 second this season. And the way he took control of his heat by sprinting into the lead at the bell brought a roar of recognition from the crowd.

Juantorena was still leading in the finishing straight when he made the elementary error of thinking he would easily. He slacked off so much that Juwa, of Kenya, of the favourites for the title, who had been boxed in the last bend, spurred to the line and forced a dip finish from the Cuban.



Off balance, Juantorena is on the verge of a painful accident.

The final effort put Juantorena off balance enough to make him stumble on to the raised aluminium kerb of the track. In doing so he fell and twisted his right ankle so violently that he broke three bones in his foot and tore all the ankle ligaments. The big man realized the

seriousness of the injury immediately and beat the ground with arms in pain and frustration. He was taken to hospital right away, where he had an operation yesterday afternoon, but the verdict was that he would be unable to run for at least three months.

Sam Simeoni, of Italy, who won the Olympic gold medal in the high jump in Moscow, and was until recently the world record holder, also twisted an ankle in the second and third places in their heat. But the most impressive display of the day on the track came from Carl Lewis of the United States, who had time to look round after four occasions in his first-round race and then win his second race by the best margin of the day.

Helsinki (Reuter and AP) — The Athletics Congress of America told Salazar that his reputation was sufficient to get him selected for Helsinki.

Similarly, Benoit missed the women's trial in Los Angeles two months ago to prepare for the OTC Marathon in Oregon in September. Presumably, she feels that as the fastest woman in the world, with a 2hr 22min 43sec, she had everything to lose by coming to Helsinki.

Salazar, with the fastest men's time of 2hr 8min 13sec, also misses the opportunity of proving himself against the rest of the best in the world. And the analysis must be that while all seems well with track and field athletics, the biggest problem of the IAAF is to bring the road runners and their miscreant managers into line.

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The \$10 spending money which the British athletes are receiving for a week here in one of the most expensive capitals of the world may have caused a flutter of embarrassment to British officials, but it is nothing compared with the embarrassment felt by United States officials. They have been deprived of the services of Joan Benoit and Alberto Salazar, the fastest male and female marathon runners in the world because of their decision to run in a road race instead of the selection trials.

Before leaving London last week, John Holt, the secretary of the International Athletics Federation, admitted that the one blemish on the attempt to introduce legal payments in athletics this year has been in the road racing circuit, particularly in the United States, where prizes of

Mr McCormick Inter-

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## Arnoux eases clear after Piquet falters

From John Blundsen, Hockenheim



CRICKET: RANDALL, MARKS AND DILLEY OUT; GATTING, FOSTER AND SMITH IN

## England choose Smith for Test 12 after Smith chooses England

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

In the best of all ways - that is, by scoring more runs than anyone else - Christopher Smith, of Hampshire, has forced his way into the England 12 for the third Test match against New Zealand, starting at Lord's on Thursday. Neil Foster and Mike Gatting, who were not in England's losing side at Headingley, are also included. Marks, Dilley and Randall are not.

It looks as if a batsman will have to be left out, presumably either Smith or Fowler. A less likely option would be to stand Gatting down and bat Tavaré at number three. The position of first wicket down, though, is best filled by someone who more easily moves up a gear than Tavaré.

Although, like Allan Lamb, a first-generation South African, Smith qualified for England by virtue of his English parentage and the fact that he has been resident here, albeit intermittently, for the last four years. When they first made the game their livelihood, Lamb and Smith made it quite clear that they wanted to play Test cricket.

Realizing that there was only the slenderest of chances of being able to do that for South Africa, they decided to throw in their lot with England. Had van der Buij, Kirsten, McEwan and Rice done the same they, too, might now be in the England side. Is there, I

wonder, a good reason why English naturalization should not be the simple basic requirement for wearing an England cap?

With the regulations as they are, Smith well deserves his chance. For Natal last winter he averaged under 25. For Hampshire this summer he is averaging 62.37. He is looking solid, determined and acquisitive. He will do no flashing about. If, as I imagine he will be, Fowler is the one to be left out, he can consider himself unlucky, having averaged 36 in his six Test matches and made his first 100 for England barely three weeks ago. What he knows, though, is that he must sort himself out outside the off stump.

Smith has a younger brother, Robin, who also wants to play for England. Christopher is 24 and Robin 19. It is two years since I first heard Robin being

### England 12

	Age	Tests
R G Willis (War capt)	34	81
D J Gower (Lecis)	26	51
I T Botham (Som'et)	27	61
N G Cowans (Mddx)	23	22
P H Edmonds (Mddx)	32	23
N A Foster (Essex)	21	0
M W Gatting (Mddx)	26	6
A J Lamb (North's)	29	13
C L Smith (Hamps)	24	0
C J Tavaré (Kent)	28	24
R W Taylor (Derby)	42	49

compared favourably with Barry Richards. It was over lunch with John Arlott at the Police Club at Southampton, his old beat when he was in the Hampshire Constabulary, and Peter Sainsbury, who was singing the praises of the younger Smith. One day, of course, this may all mean trouble, and the last two, he has been much the most successful English-born batsman with 4.100 runs at an average of 59.4.

Christopher Smith will be the first cricketer from Natal to play for England. The two Greigs, Tony and Ian, were both born in the eastern Cape, Lamb, who did national service with the South African Air Force, and Basil d'Olivera, both come from Cape Town.

Gatting's recall will delight many, including the great majority of first-class cricketers, and yet infuriate Randall's many supporters. At Headingly, Randall was out in each innings to balls that lashed awkwardly. Had he been in form he might have coped with them, but he has not been in the runs. In 10 of his last 18 Test innings he has failed to reach 20.

Even so, he sustained England's first innings in the first Test and in Australia last winter he headed the batting averages. He is still a marvellous fielder and the crowds love him.

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## EQUESTRIANISM

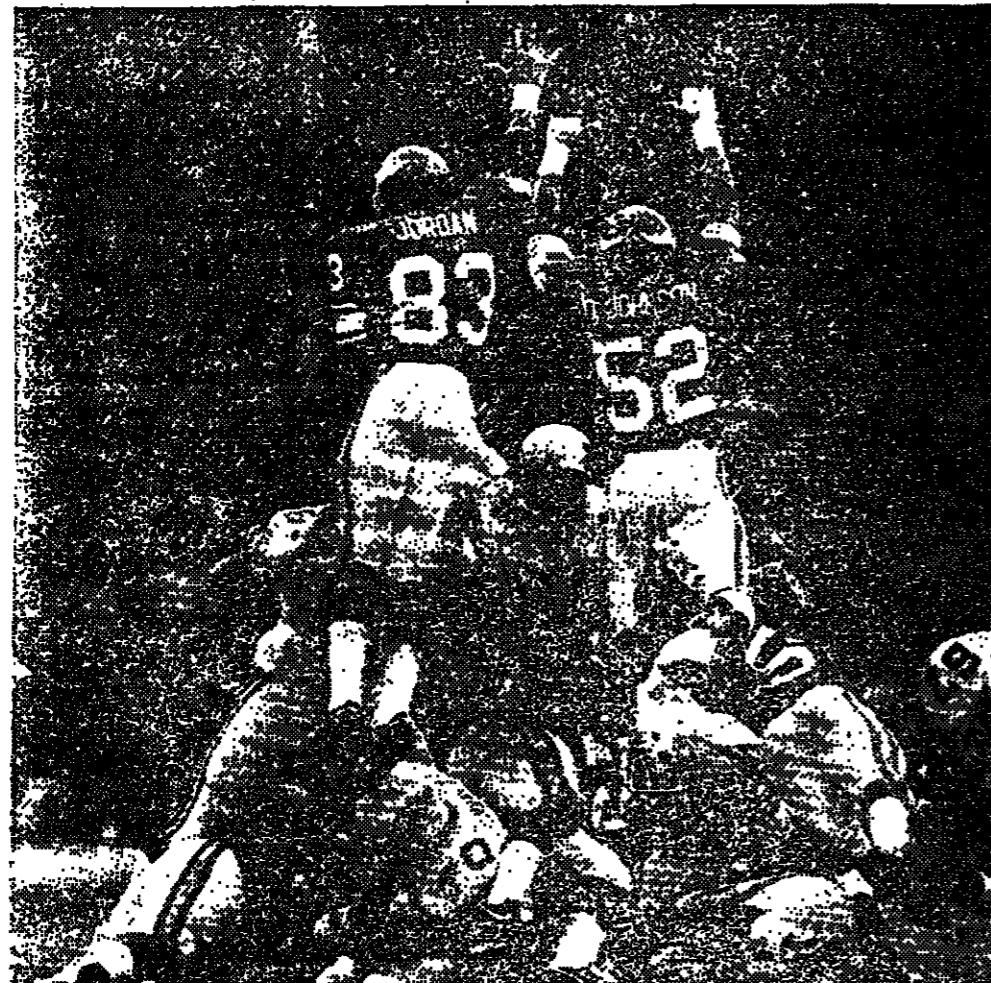
# Mrs Greene defers to her husband at the finish

By Jenny MacArthur

Lucinda Greene, the world three-day event champion, riding Beagle Bay, was pushed into second place at the first Gainsborough Park Horse Trials, sponsored by Croft Original, when her husband, David, on Mairangi Bay, won the £750 first prize by the closest margin possible in a horse trial. The first two horses are owned by R Direct Mail.

The Greens and Horse Karsten, the West German rider, on Mandarin, all ended the day on 53 penalty points. Karsten's time was the slowest, relegating him to third place, but the Greens finished in exactly the same time. The judges had to go back to their dressage scores and count the number of good marks to settle the issue. David's 447 gave him one more than Lucinda. There was no doubt in the success of the first Gainsborough Park horse trials. Twenty five thousand people came to watch - a figure which was slightly less than anticipated.

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL



Minnesota's Randy Clark (No 64) has no place to go and people to meet at Wembley. (Photograph by Chris Cole)

## Wembley tastes the real thing

By Robert Pryce

Minnesota Vikings.....28

St Louis Cardinals.....10

Vince Lombardi may be dead, but his spirit still roams the National Football League, it seems. On Saturday it visited Wembley.

Lombardi's Green Bay Packers were the last surviving team of the era in which professional football was just becoming accepted as the extraordinarily popular mass entertainment it remains today. His consuming passion for his team and his obsessive desire for its perfection were widely celebrated at the time but, 15 years later, after a season disrupted by a players' strike and a scandal over widespread cocaine abuse, they seem a relic of a more certain and uniform age.

The core of his philosophy he expressed in a phrase he may or

may not have borrowed from an John Wayne film: "Winning isn't the most important thing. It's the only thing."

Before the game I asked Bud Grant, the Minnesota coach, what his priorities were. He fixed me with a stare of above the length and breadth of the earth.

"You come to win," he said firmly.

The only thing was accomplished.

Minnesota won this pre-season exhibition game, 28-10, before a crowd of 32,847.

Using mainly first-string players, Minnesota built an 18-7 first-half lead. Kramer threw two touchdown passes in the second quarter then watched the rest of the game from the bench. Rufus Bess, a little corner back, provided the most spectacular moment of the game when he ran back past 76 yards for a last-quarter touchdown.

"But they shook our hands and thanked us."

Even Bud Grant agreed a little.

"Everything was impressive," he said. "Including God Save The Queen. That's a nice song." The spirit of Vince Lombardi must have departed.

They had led the with

considerable help of Randy Holt, who kept popping through the offensive line to knock down the leaders. Gale Event and Grey Dream at half-way. Grey Dream looked certain to win for the Kevin Prendergast stable when he shook off Gale Event 150 yards from home.

Grey Dream, who had been electricing turns of speed to get up on the post and win by a short head. Another three-quarters of a length farther back came Gale Event, the 2-1 favourite.

King Persian will need a longer distance and a stiffer track to

display his full potential. Before Saturday's win he had come closest at Gwernan Park, Bala, who had his first classic winner with Dara Smith, King Persian. Not only would he have to prove over the traditional trip, but he would not have finished in the first four.

When leaving the starting stalls, King Persian stumbled and was crossed. As a result of this incident, he trailed many lengths behind the leaders, Gale Event and Grey Dream at half-way. Grey Dream looked certain to win for the Kevin Prendergast stable when he shook off Gale Event 150 yards from home.

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## BOWLS

### Red Arrows no match for Hill

By Gordon Allan

They call the Bournemouth Open meeting the Royal Assent of bowls. Ray Hill, a Welsh international from Aberavon, won the singles in a thoroughly style at Meyrick Park on Saturday when he beat John Evans, an England international from Tonbridge, 21-7 in the final.

It was Evans's third match of the day, with a fourth to come. He had already played his semi-final and final, and was first for about four and a half hours of effort and concentration in the sun. Hill, on the other hand, had played only his singles semi-final, and was the fresher player.

Evans made no excuses. He knows and respects Hill too much for that. In a match played in exemplary spirit, Hill maintained a line and length that rarely wavered. After a steady start, Hill kept control of the match and therefore of the match, and at the odd moments of danger he was well able to look after himself.

In the morning, during which the Red Arrows tore to and fro overhead, Hill had a headache that affected his power of focusing. But in spite of much shading of the eyes and peering down the green, he beat John McVicar 21-5 - testimony to his instinctive skill, not to mention, as some said, a good memory.

There was consolation for Evans in the evening when he finished on the winning side in the triples final, along with two other England players, Tom Armstrong and David Crook.

RESULTS: 1. H Mikola-A Hert (Fin) 8-6 (Aberavon); 2. J McVicar (Bunham-on-Sea); 3. W Cheshire (Aberavon); 4. T Armstrong, D Crook (Worthington); 5. R Hill (Aberavon); 6. R Taylor (Home Head); 7. J Evans (Tonbridge); 8. Ray Hill (Worthington); 9. M Newman (Racing); K Hughes (Unattached); 10. Triples: Paul J Evans (Tonbridge); 11. Doubles: Tom Armstrong, D Crook (Worthington); 12. 1st Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 13. 2nd Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 14. 3rd Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 15. Triples: Paul J Evans (Tonbridge); 16. Doubles: Tom Armstrong, D Crook (Worthington); 17. 1st Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 18. 2nd Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 19. 3rd Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 20. 4th Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 21. 5th Fours: I. Lefevre (Home Head); D Forster (Worthington); 22. 6th Fours: I. 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## HORIZONS

### The Times Guide to career training

## Keep up your education

Education need not stop with employment. Mature students may need great persistence to overcome social and economic hurdles. But a job in industry, even with a medium or small employer, does not slam the door to obtaining higher academic qualifications.

Mr. Frank Nickols, aged 32, an engineer who stars a three-year PhD course at Southampton University this autumn has proved that it is possible to combine academic and practical disciplines. Mr Nickols is at present not only involved in designing and building advanced robots but also in marketing them.

He believes that a PhD in image processing will help do his job better, and also that the title "doctor" is important in giving him, and the products he designs, "an edge". Accordingly, he as persuaded his employers, A.M.F. Legg, a medium-sized company manufacturing automated equipment for the tobacco industry, to sponsor him through his PhD.

Evidence of past practical achievements was a strong factor in influencing A.M.F. Legg's decision. Although the company is deeply committed to training apprentices, it cannot afford to employ pure scientists. This policy suits Mr Nickols, who has always had a passionate interest in making machines and systems work, as well as in designing them.

In fact, a strong-minded reluctance to specialize in theory to the exclusion of practice, or in electronics to the exclusion of mechanics in engineering had been continuing throughout Mr Nickols's career. It also led him into

Even though the hurdles are high, getting an advance degree while you work is possible. Patricia Tisdall talks to an engineer who

fought the odds

microprocessors and led him to electronics. "I knew then that mechanical engineering wasn't enough. I would have to learn electronics to design and build the controls for such machines."

He looked at day release schemes, but decided that a year full-time study was needed, even though Lucas, which was in the depths of the recession in 1981, was unable to help. Despite the fact that he was supporting a wife and two young children, he decided to go ahead with an MSc in Electronics at Cranfield. This was financed with aid from the Manpower Services Commission, granted on the understanding that he would not return to Lucas.

"It wasn't a difficult decision," he says. "You can stay in your job and you've got the security. But if you look at it in the medium to long term, you'll see that you'll lose your attractiveness to employers if you don't keep up with technology."

More important was to get Cranfield to let him do his MSc by research. Here the communication skills he learned in the Air Force came in handy. "I planned the project out in my mind first. Then I sketched out the plan before I went to see my tutor. After that it was a matter of getting the tool-maker on my side and organizing a budget." The MSc project led him last autumn to his present job at A.M.F. Legg and so to image processing and, he hopes, to his doctorate.

Has he any regrets about the route he has taken to get there? There has been financial strain on his wife and family, but on balance he is happy he made the choices he did.

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# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

## BBC 1

6.00 *Ceefax AM*. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 *Breakfast Time*. Introduced by Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Dix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.30 with headlining on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit and family finance between 6.45 and 7.00; tonight's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the papers at 7.32 and 8.22; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00. The guest is composer Henry Mancini.

9.00 *Hey Look . . . That's Me!* Chris Harris is at the annual meeting of the Bournemouth Cycle Show, with a look at the trampolining and meets children from St Thomas' School for the Deaf. Basingstoke 9.25 *Jackanory*. Rula Lenska reads *The Winged Hussar*, a Polish folk tale (r) 9.40 *The Wombles* (r) 9.45 *Why Don't You?* Ideas from Belfast; for young people with time on their hands (r) 10.10 *Closedown*.

1.00 *News with Noreen* with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Crozier. The weather details come from Michael Fish 1.27. Regional news London and 3.27. *Young Reporters*. Followed by news headlines with subsides 1.30 *Check-a-Block*. *A See-Saw* programme for the very young (r) 1.45. *Cartoon: Barney Bear in The Prospecting Bear* 1.55 *Cusden on Aven*, Richard Cusden travels from Pewsey to Amesbury.

2.25 *The First World Athletic Championships* from Helsinki, introduced by Desmond Lynam. Coverage of three finals - the Men's triple jump (at 4.00); the Women's 100 metres (5.50); and the Men's 100 metres (6.00) plus the heats in other competitions (continued on this channel at 6.50 with highlights of the day's events following the 9.00 news).

6.10 *News with Moira Stuart* 6.30 *South East at Six*

6.50 *The First World Athletics Championships* from Helsinki. Introduced by Desmond Lynam.

7.20 *Matt Houston: A Novel Way to Die*. A renowned authoress is murdered at a crime-writers' conference. The millionaire detective discovers she had many enemies, several of whom were staying at the same hotel the night she died.

8.10 *Panorama: The Open Scandal*. A look showing of Tom Mangold's investigations into the drug that was falsely claimed to be a cure for arthritis. His investigations reveal that details of the adverse side effects that emerged from using the drug were suppressed by the manufacturers (r).

9.00 *News with John Humphrys* followed by *The First World Athletic Championships*. Highlights of the day's three finals.

9.40 *Film: The Ballad of Cable Hogue* (1970) starring Jason Robards and Stella Stevens. Comedy western about a prospector who is left to die in the desert by his crooked partners. In his struggle to survive he discovers a water hole which he develops and makes himself a rich man - but with revenge still in his soul. Directed by Sam Peckinpah.

1.10 *News headlines and weather*.

## TV-am

6.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Watwright. News from Lynda Lee at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.50; sport at 6.45 and 7.45; highlights of Diana Dors's diet at 7.10; pop video at 7.35; star romance at 8.05; exercises with Madeline at 8.50; and from 9.00 *Raiders Hat* in Edinburgh.

## JTV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines* followed by *Sesame Street* in which the Muppets impart learning without seeming to. 10.25 *Friends of My Friends*. A day in the life of two Pakistani children from the Hindu-Kush region. 10.50 *Little House on the Prairie*. Part two of *There's No Place Home* (r).

12.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*. Christopher Lippincott with a story, a song and a rhyme for the very young (r). 12.30 *The Gadget Show*. The advantages of bugs investigated by Brian Truman.

1.00 *News with Carol Barnes*. 1.20 *Thames news* from Robin Houston. 1.30 *The Chichester*. Western pioneer saga starring Rosemary Harris and Ben Murphy.

2.30 *The World Athletics Championships* from the Olympic Stadium, Helsinki, introduced by Dickie Davies. Coverage of the semi-final heats in the 400 metres hurdles and the start of the women's seven event. Heptathlon in which Britain's Judy Livermore is competing.

4.00 *We'll Tell You a Story*, (r). 4.15 *Cartoon: Victoria and Maria in the Life* 4.20 *Illustrated World*. Children from the Long High School, Staffordshire, perform a musical exploration of the Staffordshire Moors.

4.50 *The World Athletics*. Coverage of the triple jump final and the finals of the men's and women's 100 metres.

6.15 *News 6.30* *Thames news*. 7.00 *The Krypton Factor*. Heet seven and four more hopefuls compete for a place in the semi-final of the brain and brawn competition. Introduced by Gordon Burns.

7.30 *Coronation Street*. Bert Tilsley has been found and wife Ivy sets off to collect him.

8.00 *The Starlight Ballroom*. A 1940s variety show in the guise of a musical play. With Alvin Stardust as the Big Band leader-host of a radio spectacular. Also starring Lynsey de Paul.

8.30 *World in Action: Colonel Rauff's Return*. A documentary that exposes Nazi SS Colonel Walter Rauff in his Santiago, Chile, hideout (see *Choice*).

9.00 *Minder: Poetic Justice - Innr?* By a quirk of chance Arthur is selected for jury service. In his absence Terry is in charge of the Aladdin's Cave lock-up. Starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole (r).

10.00 *News*

10.30 *Look Familiar*. Denis Norden reminisces about the show business stars of the Thirties and Forties with guests Bill Owen, Eartha Kitt and Larry Grayson.

11.00 *Film: The Abominable Dr Phibes* (1971) starring Vincent Price. Spoof horror about a disfigured musician who carries out a vendetta against the surgical team who he believes were responsible for the death of his wife. Directed by Robert Fuest.

12.40 *Night Thoughts* from the Rev Dr Kenneth Great.

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## Minister quits anti-hunt body

By Hugh Clayton  
Environment Correspondent

A junior minister has resigned as patron of the Conservative Anti-Hunt Council because it opposes government policy. Mr Alan Clark, an Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, agreed last month to become patron of the council which wants hunting to be banned.

Mr Clark's role in the council was disclosed in *The Times* last week after the Government had said in one of its statements about hunting that it did not intend to legislate against it.

Mr Clark decided that his role as a minister was incompatible with patronage of a pressure group opposed to its policy. But he remains opposed to hunting and does not allow it on his land. Although he shot grouse as a young man, he now believes that man has no right to use his intelligence to destroy other life forms for pleasure.

The council, which is open only to members of the Conservative Party, wants to create inside the party a nucleus of opposition to hunting. It has decided not to oppose shooting and fishing.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the League Against Cruel Sports, said that his organization might give the council money.

The affair of the hunting "mole" has provoked lively exchange between supporters and opponents of hunting. Mr Ian Coghill, conservation officer of the British Field Sports Society, denied that he had unwittingly offered Mr Michael Huskisson, a member of the Hunt Saboteur's Association a job as whipper-in with the Three Counties pack of min-khounds.

Mr Huskisson's efforts to secure evidence of cruelty by posing as an enthusiastic hunt supporter for a year were disclosed by *The Times* last week. He claimed that Mr Coghill, a joint master of the Three Counties pack, had offered him the post at a hunt party.

Mr Coghill said: "He would not have made a good whipper-in; he was too morbid".

Mr Huskisson in turn rejected a claim from Mr Coghill that he tried to persuade hunts to stage incidents, including the "blooding" of a child by the smearing on its face of blood from an animal killed by hounds.



## Cameras roll for a Civil War replay

Members of the Sealed Knot, a society which re-enacts battles from the Civil War, go into action at Rockingham Castle near Corby in Northamptonshire for a new £2m BBC historical drama series *By the Sword Divided*.

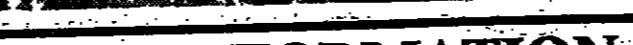
Se against the turbulent background of the war between the Cavaliers and the Roundheads from 1640 to 1647, it tells the story of the Royalist Lacey family of Arnescombe Castle which is

Photographs Brian Harris

given when the elder daughter marries into a family which supports Cromwell.

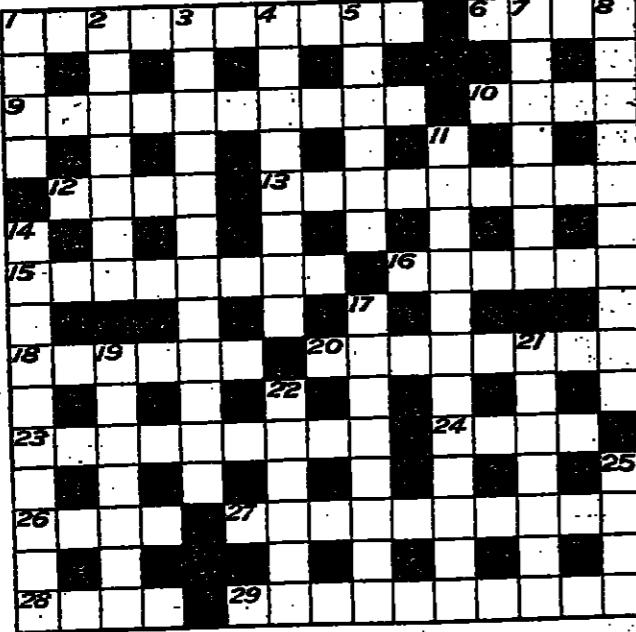
The 10-part series, which will be screened in the autumn, stars Julian Glover, Sharon Maguire, Timothy Bentinck and Rosalie Crutchley.

John Hawkesworth who is making the series says he has been seeking the opportunity to make a Civil War drama for 14 years.



## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,202



**ACROSS**

- Features of the country one found in "Wuthering Heights" (10).
- Gascon card game? (4).
- Opposition to the current rate (10).
- Side shows keenness (4).
- Title for the pantomime, perhaps (6).
- Some energy shown by supporter when given money (4-5).
- No-one can get the soldier to retreat from firing (8).
- Frenchman goes by rail to college (6).
- Ready to sail with a starving poet, apparently (6).
- Present-day saint (3).
- Deserves a low habit? (9).
- Prison we associate with time (4).
- Send out note with translation (4).
- Fretfulness spoiled a nice time round the piano (10).
- Quarter young American was advised to leave (4).
- Where soldiers might be Chinese citizens with tough leader (10).

**DOWN**

- Simple little man? (4).
- Refrain from giving Jack bed, mark, perhaps (7).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

### Today's events

#### New exhibitions

Paintings and drawings by David Hollinshead, Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until Sept 4).

Paintings and drawings by local artists; Old Mayor's Parlour Gallery, Church Street, Hereford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; from today until Aug 20.

The Golden Age of Richard III, City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until Oct 1).

Contemporary Crafts from the North-west, Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Market Square, Preston, Lancs; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 17).

Folding Pictures work by Chris Jennings; and work by Tim Staples; Axion Centre for Art, Winchcombe Street, Cheltenham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until Sept 1).

Paintings by Miles J. Lawson, Ashton-under-Lyne Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 1; (from today until Sept 3).

#### Last chance to see

One Eye in the Pot, Towneley Hall Art Gallery, Burnley, Lancs; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30; (ends today).

#### Music

Organ recital by Christopher Bodie, Coventry Cathedral; General

Annual Edinburgh Antiques Fair, Roxburgh Hotel, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; 11 to 9; (today, tomorrow and Wed).

World Communications Year, UK Contribution Exhibition, Ferry Terminal, Dover, from today until Sept.

#### Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond Prizes are £100,000 - 13XT 918938 (the winner lives in Cumbria); £50,000 - 17W 546576 (Surrey); £25,000 - 26AT 364945 (London Borough of Ealing).

#### Anniversaries

William Bateson, biologist, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 1861. Thomas A Kempis, theologian, died at Aegentheim, Netherlands, 1471.

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### Nature notes

Yellow wagtails have finished nesting in the fields, and begin to flock together in roost-beds at dusk. They will soon be learning for west Africa. Swifts career in wild screaming-parties round roofs and up-slopes on a cool morning, with a favourable wind, they will suddenly disappear, bound for South Africa. Elder-duck from the north are drifting down the east coast in small, brilliant white groups. Around the gardens robins are singing again, with soft, plaintive notes.

Yellow toadflax is bright on the roadside; bluebells are appearing on the burlocks; wild strawberries can be picked in dale woods, bluebells on moors and hillsides.

The purple, purple cones of buddleia are found growing wild on railway embankments and waste land; they attract enormous crowds of insects, especially peacock and small tortoiseshell butterflies, bumblebees, and drone flies, which are a long-tongued species of hoverfly. Other kinds of hoverfly (of which there are over 200 varieties) are busy feeding in the sunflowers or hawkweeds, the flowers left by butterflies on the leaves of flowers. Yellow underwing moths flash their lower wings as they fly along a hedge, but vanish when they settle; as their dull upper wings merge with the twigs and leaves.

Information supplied by the AA.

### Roads

Midlands and East Anglia: M6 Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6 (Birmingham NE to Birmingham Central). M4: Lane closures between junctions 15 and 16 (Nottingham). M45: Eastbound carriageway closed; diversions.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 1 (M1) and 20 (Rothwell). A557: Binton Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, closed between Commercial Road and Tipton Avenue; diversion. A560: Westbound traffic diverted at Carrington Road, Stockport, Greater Manchester.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 8 (M5 junction 1) and 9 (A38). Dry-stane dyke, and wall, collapsed.

North: M6: Lane closures E of junction 6 to Airefield. M74: Temporary traffic light on Holyhead road to Bangor road at Llanfair.

Scotland: M6: Lane closures E of junction 6 to Airefield. M74: Holyhead road to Bangor road at Llanfair.

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Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

The Daily Mirror says that the Prince's judgment is "not to be relied upon". In an interview with the widow of Sgt Ian McKay, the Falklands VC holder, the paper says: "The Queen could hardly be more damning". It says: "To be proved to be lying disgraces it throughout the profession. But The Sun is to truth what the Borgias were to chastity. It has forgotten what it is".

The Sun in its leader column this morning, says it owes an apology to Mr Maurice Richter, the widow of Sgt Ian McKay, the Falklands VC holder. It failed to interview her, was unable to interview her, was frustrated, we wrote an article based mainly on comments she had already made to the press and TV with additional material also obtained by our journalistic enterprise. Then we made a serious mistake: we linked the article to an exclusive interview Richter had given to the widow of Lt Col H. Jones, VC, under the heading: "World's proudest pride and heartbreak: 'our VC's' widow". In connecting the two articles in this way, we gave the impression that our reporter had personally interviewed Mrs McKay.

"No newspaper is infallible, least of all under the pressure of competitive deadlines, but, we deeply regret the article," the paper's editorial said. "To Mrs McKay and to our readers - we say we got it wrong. We are sorry."

## Tug takes tanker hulk out to sea

Continued from page 1

for two members of the 30-strong crew of the tanker, still listing to the port.

What caused the fire and destroyed the five-year-old Castillo de Belver is not yet officially known, but marine experts in Cape Town speculate that as the tanker rode the heavy seas the strain on the huge hull, which is designed to flex, proved too much and the plates fractured amidships.

The inert gases pumped into the holds vented and escaping oil was probably ignited by sparks from grinding metal. "The master reported that a flash fire had started running fore and aft from a port side amidships on the port side which would appear to bear this out," a master mariner said in Cape Town.

A warning was issued last night that the Cape-west coast region faced a grave long-term pollution threat. Mr Bill Brickett, chief oil pollution control officer of the Department of Transport, said there had to be careful monitoring of the wreck of the Castillo de Belver for a year or more.

That the Iranian spokesman said while his comrades are in Iran, and these are our tanks bearing the hell out of them.

He stood overlooking the trenches and barbed wire of the Iranian border like a man ready to punch a hole all the way to Tehran and Ayatollah Khomeini's front door.

From the side and behind, Iraqi artillery bombarded the Iranian border-town of Mehran as the fourth armoured division, said to number 250 tanks, moved forward in the first big incursion into Iran for 12 months. The three-pronged dawn attack on Saturday was designed, like so much else in this desolate three-year Gulf war, more for psychological gain than for strategic advantage.

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The propagandist effect of Iraq's two incursions into Iran last week and to raise morale among the weary, million-strong Iraqi forces, frustrated by constantly being on the defensive.

The attack was said to be timed to gain maximum publicity and convince the Iranians and the world that Tehran does not hold the initiative in the war and to persuade it to negotiate for peace.

Given the overwhelming air superiority, however, with large numbers of MiG-21s and helicopter gunships, the Iraqis seemed to be making slow headway in their attack.

They claimed to have cut off Mehran and seven villages a few miles inside Iran, but appeared to have met stiff resistance, with fighting continuing long after the tanks moved in.

Even if they take the ground in what they describe as a limited operation, the Iraqis seem bound soon to withdraw and let the war dissolve itself once again into a stalemate.

After starting the conflict and two years of unceasing attacks they decided last year to defend their frontier and sue for peace.

The Iranian terms, however, have been harsh. Ayatollah Khomeini has demanded the replacement of President Saddam Hussein's government with an Islamic republic, and reparations of £60,000m.

To achieve these ends the Iraqis have started a war of attrition, launching sporadic raids along the 700-mile border aimed at eroding resistance.

John Witherow

### Couple killed in crash

An elderly couple were killed on Saturday night when their car was in a head-on collision with a coach carrying French tourists on the Perth to Stirling road near Abernethy.

The couple who died were Mr Francis Johnstone, a retired farmer aged 70, of Kilmarnock, and his wife Agnes, aged 61.

Two people in the coach were hurt and one was detained in Bridge of Earn Hospital.

### Rush to help abandoned dog

An Old English sheepdog abandoned in Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh had a note and £3 attached to its collar.

The note stated: "I am an old-age pensioner and cannot afford him anymore. Please look after him". The dog is at the Edinburgh Dog and Cat Home.

The switchboard there has been jammed with callers offering a home.

### Dissidents leave

Warsaw (Reuters) - More than 200 dissidents emigrated from Poland with their families during martial law, a government official said yesterday.

Another former clerk in the Health Ministry said:

"There aren't any Iranians left after this attack".

As if to emphasise the point,

the couple who died were killed on Saturday night when their car was in a head-on collision with a coach carrying French tourists on the Perth to Stirling road near Abernethy.

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Information supplied by the AA.

### Weather

An anticyclone covers the British Isles but a weak trough of low pressure will cross parts of Scotland.

London: E: NE: Castle, E: England, Midland, Dry, variable cloud, sunny intervals, light wind 20 to 22, 60 to 72, 72 to 75, 75 to 80, 80 to 85, 85 to 90, 90 to 95, 95 to 100, 100 to 105, 105 to 110, 110 to 115, 115 to 120, 120 to 125, 125 to 130, 130 to 135, 135 to 140, 140 to 145, 145 to 150, 150 to 155, 155 to 160, 160 to 165, 165 to 170, 170 to 175, 175 to 180, 180 to 185, 185 to 190, 190 to 195, 195 to 200, 200 to 205, 205 to 210, 210 to 215, 215 to 220, 220 to 225, 225 to 230, 230 to 235, 235 to 240, 240 to 245, 245 to 250, 250 to 255, 255 to 26